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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1874.

The President's Views.

Representative Farwell, of Illinois, moderate inflationist and member of the Conference Committee, to-day called upon the President and had a long interview, in which he reviewed the action of the two Houses of Congress on the financial measures of the session, and stated what, in his opinion, would be the ultimatum of a compromise on the part of inflationists. Mr. F. before the conclusion of his observations, discovered that the President was more firmly convinced of the strength of his position on the finances, as assumed in his veto message, than even before he wrote it. Subsequently the President, in conversation, alluding to the efforts at a compromise, observed that the proposition of thirty-seven and one-half, or even forty per cent. of retirement of legal tenders would be no compromise. He said that, in the first place, the Senate Committee on Finance reported a bill which he would have accepted as a compromise, but in the Senate it was so materially changed in the interests of inflation, that it was most objectionable. In this shape it went to the House, and in the meantime the latter body passed a bill which was more objectionable than that which had emanated from the Senate, as it had no feature of redemption nor of retirement, though it did provide for free banking. The practical effect, he said, was the repeal of the provisions of the Senate bill, except in a few lines. The bill, he remarked, went to the Senate, and in the Committee of Finance a substitute was reported which was again acceptable as a compromise, but that when this was reported to the Senate, that body struck out the acceptable provisions, and in this shape, he said, it reached the House and there failing to receive satisfactory action, went to the Committee of Conference. The action of that committee has not reached a solution which the President would be willing to accept. It is not expected that the inflationists will recede sufficiently from the position they have taken, and the President expressed himself determined not to give his approval to any financial measure except within the bounds already stated by him in his message. The President observed that, as far as the Executive is concerned, there would be no use in passing a bill such as has been indicated by the majority opinion of the two Houses.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON D. C., June 7, 1874.

The Tariff Bill.

The Committee on Finance spent their entire session yesterday in listening to statements respecting the duties on tin, tin plates, di-chromate of potassa and jute. These investigations are about closed, and it is expected that the bill will be reported in a few days. Nothing has as yet been done to indicate the probable action of the Senate. Representative Starkweather and Commissoner Douglass will to-morrow appear before the Committee on the item of taxation on gold sales. The former is the author of the provision.

The New Secretary of the Treasury,

in examining the internal administration of his department, discovered a number of men and women on the rolls and performing no duty. He directed that their dismissals be made out at once. It would be well, at the same time, if the Secretary would publish the names of the members of Congress who secured their appointment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1874.

New Indian Commission Possible.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Interior contemplates proposing a new Indian Commission, to take the place of the old one just resigned. It is further said that the new Commission will be composed entirely of Quakers, in order to give them a full opportunity to demonstrate the practicability of their method of dealing with the Indian tribes. It will be remembered that, pending the preparation of the Indian Appropriation bill, it was proposed to invest the late Commission with increased powers in the management of Indian affairs, and the committee had so far acted as to introduce a provision giving the Commission supreme control in making contracts for supplies. The Secretary of the Interior, however, opposed this, on the ground of interfering with his authority over his department, and the provision was cancelled.

Another Reform in the Treasury Department

proposed by the new Secretary, is the consolidation of the supernumerary bureaus established by Boutwell. This will restore business to its legitimate channels.

The Republican Caucus

to-night passed the usual resolution instructing the delegates of the State to name a member to serve on the Congressional Campaign Committee. No other business was transacted. Mr. Kelley moved to abolish the Congressional Committee, for the reason that he did not believe in continuing a committee to distribute documents representing the views of only a fraction of the party; that on the finances there was a diversity of opinions, and it would not be fair to have only one side represented. The reply was made that there was no division on the subject mentioned; that the Republican party would go on fulfilling its mission. When the motion was put, it did not receive a single vote, Mr. Kelley himself changing his mind on the subject.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The advocates of the Civil Rights bill met with another defeat to-day. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, made his usual weekly motion to take up the Senate bill and refer it to the Judiciary Committee, but a two-third vote could not be obtained. Last week only eight Representative voted against the bill; to-day the number voting against it was increased to twelve, and three or four of those voting on the former occasion were not present to-day and are not recorded. Forty-seven Republicans and fifteen Democrats were absent. One reason of the opposition, is the belief that the President will veto the bill. His friends do not wish to force this issue upon him. It is clear that no two-third vote can be had, and therefore the only chance for the friends of the bill, is to have a morning hour, after which they may go to business on the Speaker's table, when a majority vote would take up the Senate bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1874.

PRESIDENTIAL VIEWS ON FINANCE—EXTRACTS FROM GRANT'S LETTER TO JONES.

Senator Jones has obtained permission from President Grant to publish the following memorandum prepared by the latter, expressing his views upon the finance question: "I believe it," says the President, "a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practicable day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to lasting national prosperity. I believe, further, that the time has come when this can be done, or at least began, with less embarrassment to every branch of industry than at any future time, after-resort has been had to unstable and temporary expedients to stimulate unreal prosperity and speculation on a basis other than coin as the recognized medium of exchange throughout the commercial world. The particular mode selected to bring about the restoration of a specie standard is not of so much consequence as that some adequate plan be devised. The time fixed when currency shall be exchangeable for coin at par and the plan adopted rigidly adhered to. It is not probable that any legislation suggested by me would prove acceptable to both branches of Congress, and, indeed a full discussion might shake my own faith in the details of any plan I might propose; I will, however, venture to state the general features of the action which seems to me advisable and the financial platform on which I would stand, and any departure from which would be in a spirit of concession and harmony in deference to conflicting opinions.

First, I would like to see the legal tender clause, so-called, repealed, the repeal to take effect at a future time, say July 1, 1875. This would cause all contracts made after that date for wages, sales, etc., to be estimated in coin. It would correct our notion of values. The specie dollar would be the only dollar known as the measure of equivalents. When debts, afterwards contracted, were paid in currency, instead of calling the paper dollar a dollar and quoting gold at so much premium, we should think and speak of paper as at so much discount. This alone would add greatly in bringing the two currencies nearer together at first.

Second, I would like to see a provision that, at a fixed day, say July 1st, 1876, the currency issued by the United States should be redeemed in coin on presentation to any Assistant Treasurer, and that all currency so redeemed should be cancelled and never reissued.

To effect this, it would be necessary to authorize the issue of bonds, payable in gold, bearing such interest as would command par in gold, to be put out by the treasury only in such sums as should from time to time be needed for the purpose of redemption. Such legislation would insure a return to sound financial principles in two years, and would, in my judgment, work less hardship to the debtor interest than is likely to come from putting off the day of final reckoning. It must be borne in mind, too, that the creditor interest has its day of disadvantage also, when our present financial system was brought in by the supreme needs of the nation at the time.

I would further provide that from and after the date fixed for redemption, no bills, whether of national banks or of the United States, returned to the Treasury to be exchanged for new bills, should be replaced by bills of less denomination than ten dollars, and that in one year after resumption, all bills of less than five dollars should be withdrawn from circulation, and in two years all bills of less than ten dollars should be withdrawn. The advantage of this would be strength given to the country against the time of depression resulting from war, failure of crops or any other cause, by keeping always in the hands of the people a large supply of precious metals. With all smaller transactions conducted in coin, many millions of it would be kept in constant use and, of course prevented from leaving the country. Undoubtedly a poorer currency will always drive the latter out of circulation. With paper as a legal tender and at a discount, gold and silver become articles of merchandise as much as wheat or cotton; the surplus will find the best market it can. With small bills in circulation, there is no use for coin, except to keep it in the vaults of banks to redeem circulation. During periods of great speculation and apparent prosperity, there is little demand for coin; and then it will flow out to a market where it can be made to earn something, which it cannot do while lying idle. Gold, like anything else, when not needed, becomes a surplus, and like every other surplus, it seeks a market where it can find one. By giving active employment to coin, however, its presence can, it seems to me, be secured, and depressions which have occurred periodically in times of nominal specie payments, if they cannot be wholly prevented, can at least be greatly mitigated. Indeed, I question whether it would have been found necessary to depart from the standard of specie in the trying days which gave birth to the first legal tender act, had the country taken the ground of no small bills as early as 1850.

Again, I would provide an excess of revenue over current expenditures. I would do this by rigid economy and by taxation, where taxation can best be borne. Increased revenue would work a constant reduction of the debt and interest, and would provide coin to meet the demands on the treasury for the redemption of its notes, thereby diminishing the amount of bonds needed for that purpose. All taxes after redemption begins, should be paid in coin or United States notes. This would force redemption on national banks. With measures like these, or measures which would work out such results, I see no danger in authorizing free banking without limit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1874.

RESIGNATION OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Felix R. Brunot, Robert Campbell, Nathan Bishop, William E. Dodge, John V. Farwell and George H. Stuart, the remaining members of the Indian Commission originally appointed, have united in a letter to President Grant resigning their office. After congratulating the President for his adherence to the Indian policy announced in his inaugural address, and expressing the hope that the present success of that policy may make it permanent, they say: "While we do not deem it necessary to present all the reasons why we have decided to resign, we may say that should Congress continue the Board of Indian Commissioners as indicated in the Indian Appropriation bill which has already passed the House of Represenatives, viz: 'With all the duties imposed by existing laws', and requiring in regard to the examination of accounts, contracts and vouchers that 'all such examinations and duties shall hereafter be performed in the city of Washington' we could not accept the duty. First, because under existing laws the overruling of the decisions of the Board by the Interior Department would frequently render the labor of examining and deciding upon accounts and vouchers as useless as it is arduous and vexatious; and second, because none of us can remove to Washington to perform the duty. Experience has shown that a Board of Indian Commissioners, clothed with proper authority and acting in co-operation with the Department of the Interior, but not under its direction or control, can hardly maintain harmonious relations with that department; on the other hand, a board so constituted and under the influence or control of the Interior or Indian Department, would be a comparatively useless appendage to the service." The letter is closed by an expression of the conviction of the capacity of Indians to receive all the civilization necessary for the welfare and safety of the frontier settlements, and all the Christianization needful to their salvation.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF BREWERS.

Passage of Temperance Resolutions--Beer Recommended in Place of Alcohol--An Address to the President and People of the United States.

BOSTON, June 4.—At the session of the National Congress of Brewers to-day, the following general resolutions, accompanied by a long preamble, were adopted:

Resolved, That this Congress do now authorize and empower the Executive of the chief Association to lay before the National government and the Legislatures of the various States all the facts and statistics they have gathered in relation to the brewing business, so that the National government and the various State Legislatures may be fully cognizant of the position claimed for their business, and that being thus fully informed, they may be inclined by judicious laws to recognize the same and afford protection against those who are ignorantly and unjustly its enemies; and it is further

Resolved, That measures be adopted to induce the government to refit the duty on barley imported from Canada, and by no means to increase the duty on imported hops; and it is further

Resolved, That this Congress, duly recognizing the necessity of contributing to the expenses of the government, the reduction of the national debt, and the maintenance of the financial honor of the country, do urge upon brewers individually and collectively the wisdom of zealously watching the source of revenue to which they so largely contribute, so that by all possible means it may be increased by an increase of business, and in no way retarded for personal gain; further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this Congress, who will consider the expediency of a suitable address by which the public may be reached, in order to lay before them their true position as brewers.

A second series, called temperance resolutions, were also adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we, brewers of the United States, in Congress assembled, do hereby solemnly protest against the course taken by so-called Temperance Societies to hold up the use of malt liquors as tending to immorality, vice, crime or pauperism, and against their efforts to influence the United States or State Legislatures against their manufacture; and

Resolved, That through our local associations, by personal effort and by means of our official organs and the press generally, we will endeavor to influence public opinion in favor of the use of malt liquors as wholesome, nutritious and absolutely necessary as a heathful restorative, without, in any manner or form, tending to the injury of person or property, and therefore not calling for any police regulations; and

Resolved, That local associations and individual brewers in the several States are hereby called upon to make every exertion to prevent legislation against the use of malt liquors, and where laws now exist of this character, to have them repealed; and it is further

Resolved, That each and every brewer is called upon to encourage such candidate for office, whether in local, State or Federal government, as will oppose the enacting of laws prohibiting the sale of all fermented liquors, and also, whenever practicable, use their influence to have all fermented liquors sold under a discriminating license.

A long address to the President and people of the United States followed the resolutions, embracing statistics of the trade in malt liquors, advocating their substitution for alcoholic drinks as a prevention of intemperance, and demanding the modification of the tariff assessed on raw material. The address says:

The continued agitation of total abstinence, to be forced upon the people by prohibitory laws, by unseemly parade and self-debasement of female "crusaders" (whom we consider to be unconscious but misguided tools in the hands of unscrupulous men aiming at personal aggrandizement), by forcibly, either by statute law or otherwise, compelling the stoppage of the manufacture of, and all trade in beverages, must, we assure our fellow citizens, ultimately deal a death blow to the finances of the country. There is yet another and higher than a mere financial issue, which we propose to submit to the people of the whole country. It is that of personal liberty. This right to personal liberty no man and no community of men has any legal power to interfere with. The right to pursue any honest calling or trade, to change from one to another, to move from place to place, to live where and how one pleases, are but a corollary to this incontestible right. The address concludes as follows: Let the watchword be, "Maintain the credit and honor of the United States; preserve the sovereignty of the individual and, as the Union and national liberty triumphed, so will the financial stability of the national government be upheld, the welfare and prosperity of the people be advanced and personal liberty be ever victorious."

TOWN BLOWN AWAY.

Tampico, Whiteside County, Destroyed by a Tornado---Every Building Damaged---Twenty-one Totally Demolished---List of the Injured---No Lives Lost.

TAMPICO, ILLS., June 7.—A terrible tornado passed over this village last night, making a complete wreck of it. Wonderful to say, no lives were lost, though a number of persons were injured—several seriously. Twenty-one dwellings were totally destroyed, and every house in the town was more or less damaged. The elevator of Glass, Horn & Bryant, containing 12,000 bushels of grain, and that of Black, containing 500 bushels, were totally demolished. The depot of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was badly damaged. The most serious casualties are Mrs. J. G. Gates, leg broken in two places; Maria Banes, jaw broken and dangerously injured in the head, recovery doubtful; another Mrs. Gates, seriously bruised; Mrs. Pearsoll, badly injured; Mrs. Gale, shoulder broken; Granville Conner, badly hurt about the head; J. G. Gates, bruised seriously. A number of others were injured, none seriously. Cannot estimate the amount of damage yet. The people are hunting up and gathering together what little the storm has left them. The tornado struck us at 11:10, and was accompanied by rain and severe thunder and lightning. The storm came from the West and lasted but a few minutes. As soon as information of the calamity reached the officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, they volunteered a special train, which has just arrived, bringing Drs. Edwards and Cook from Mendota to our assistance.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Liquor Trade of Upper Sandusky.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., June 6, 1874.

In the Court of Common Pleas at this place to-day, the following named saloon keepers pleaded guilty to indictments for selling liquor in violation of the statute and were fined by Judge Jackson as follows: M. O'Donnell, $25; S. Hutter, $20; A. G. Ringheisen, two indictments, $45; N. F. Goetz, $20; M. V. Gibson, two indictments, $6; J. L. Clark, two indictments, $45.

Suicide—An Old Offender.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 6, 1874.

Last evening at New Washington, Ohio, Anthony Rody, a native of Ireland, cut his throat, severing the windpipe with a razor which he had procured in Mr. Aschbachers store. He is the same person who made a similar attempt at suicide in a hardware store in Tiffin, a short time since. He will probably recover.

Tragedy in Jeffersonville, Ind.—A Saloon Keeper Kills His Child, Fatally Wounds His Wife and Blows Out His Own Brains.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., June 6.—John McDermott, a saloon keeper of this city, said to be under the influence of liquor most of the time, committed a horrible murder at six o'clock this evening. He has been in the habit of abusing his wife, who, it is said, was equally abusive to him. She had left him and applied for a divorce, the trial being set for Wednesday next. McDermott called at the house of his mother-in-law, where his wife was, asking her to come back and live with him, which she agreed to do on Monday. He then left the house, but returned in ten minutes with a large navy revolver and found Mrs. McDermott nursing her baby. He raised the weapon and deliberately fired at her. The ball struck the baby in the forehead, passing clear through its head and lodging in the right breast of its mother, producing a probably fatal wound. He then placed the revolver to his head and blew his own brains out. The baby died instantly. But little hopes are entertained for the recovery of Mrs. McDermott.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Ninth Annual Reunion at Bellefonte.

A Cordial Welcome and a Happy Time.

Speeches, Songs, Fireworks and Local Option.

Election of Officers for Next Year.

TO WILLIAMSPORT FOR THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., June 4, 1874.

The ninth annual reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves, held in this charming town today, surpassed any former meeting of that association. A detail detachment of cadets from the Agricultural College fired a morning gun at sunrise and a national salute at noon. Business was entirely suspended, and thousands of people of this and adjoining counties thronged the streets during the entire day and evening. From every house in and about the town flags were displayed, and arches of bunting, with appropriate words of welcome were suspended in the streets. Never did a people give greater evidence of regard for the veterans of the Corps.

THE PROCESSION.

A procession nearly a mile long, consisting of the Reserves and other soldiers of the county, cadets, military and fire companies, soldiers of the war of 1812, a section of artillery, and citizens on foot, paraded the principal streets, eleven bands of music playing lively and patriotic strains. General W. H. Blair acted as Chief Marshal.

THE FEED.

In the Court House yard were long rows of tables loaded with provisions, which were served to the soldiers by the fair ladies of Centre county.

BUSINESS MEETING.

In the afternoon the business meeting of the Association was held in the Court House, President Curtin in the chair. The address of welcome, delivered by General James A. Beaver, and a song, composed for the occasion by Mr. Joseph W. Fury, were vociferously applauded. The oration of Colonel R. A. McCoy was a most creditable effort. Colonel McCoy revived many recollections of other days well nigh forgotten. He stated this fact, not generally known, to wit: That while the Reserves fired the first shot of the army of the Potomac, the first flag of truce received from General Lee at Appomattox Court House was through the pickets of the veteran Reserves. Speeches were made by Colonel Mann, of Philadelphia, and Governor Curtin. While they were speaking, Colonel John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press* entertained the thousands who could not get inside, with an able and eloquent speech. Never was such enthusiasm displayed, especially when the speakers referred in a kindly manner to the people of the South. The utterances of General Beaver, who lost a leg in the service, could not have been of a more fraternal character.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Governor Curtin was re-elected President of the association. The following additional officers were re-elected: Vice Presidents, Colonel William B. Mann, Captain William McClelland, General John P. Taylor; Secretary, Charles Devine; Recording Secretary, Colonel Chill Hazzard; Treasurer, J. H. Killingsworth. The convention then adjourned to meet at Williamsport on the first Thursday of June next. General Martin D. Hardin, of Chicago, was elected orator, with General Jesse Merrill as alternate.

SPEECHES AT GOVERNOR CURTIN'S HOUSE.

Subsequently the procession reformed and, after parading a short time, halted in front of Governor Curtin's elegant mansion, where speeches were delivered by that gentleman, Col. Forney, Hon. L. W. Mackey, Chaplain Beale and Gen. Hartshorne.

IN THE EVENING

the display of fireworks was the grandest ever seen outside of Philadelphia. At this time the different bands are serenading the citizens and distinguished visitors, of whom there are a large number. This demonstration shows what an affection exists for Pennsylvania's great war Governor among the host who know him best. There was no disturbance on the streets (Bellefonte being a local option town), and no such disorderly conduct as generally manifests itself on such occasions. But three of the Reserve soldiers were present from Western Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

National Party Formed---Pittsburgh the Next Place of Meeting.

SYRACUSE, June 4.—The Anti-Secret Society Convention to-day adopted resolutions declaring that in all secret, oath-bound fraternities, including grangers and secret temperance societies, the Convention recognizes a conspiracy against all who do not belong to them, and a standing menace to the religion of Jesus Christ; expressing special opposition to speculative Freemasonry; refusing to vote for Masons for civil office, and agreeing to raise ten thousand dollars for the support of a general agent and lecturer. Members' fees were fixed at twenty-five cents a year, and life memberships at ten dollars. A letter to the President was adopted, to be signed by the officers, protesting against the proposed Masonic dedication of the Chicago public buildings.

The afternoon session of the Anti-Secret Society Convention was turned into a political meeting. Mr. Blanchard submitted a preamble and resolutions for the formation of a national political party opposed to secret societies. After a long debate and some amendments the report was adopted. The name of the party is to be "The American," and the platform of principle is to be framed by a committee of one from each State. A national convention is called to meet at Indianapolis, on the third Wednesday of August, to nominate Presidential candidates. The debate was very warm on the proposition to embody the name of God in the Constitution as a plank in the platform, which was finally adopted. Pittsburgh was selected as the place for holding the next annual convention. Adjourned *sine die*.

A SAN FRANCISCO PHILANTHROPIST.

One Million and Three-quarters Given Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The act of James Lick, deeding the whole of his property to the public, excites much comment. It donates $700,000 for the construction of the largest and best telescope in the world for the Observatory at Lake Tahoe; $420,000 for public monuments; $150,000 for public baths in this city; $100,000 for an Old Ladies' Home; $10,000 to the Society for the Protection of Animals; $25,000 to the Ladies' Protection Relief Society; $10,000 to the Mechanics' Library of the Protestant Orphan Asylum; $25,000 to the city of San Jose for an orphan asylum; $150,000 for the erection of a bronze monument to the author of the Star Spangled Banner, in the Golden Gate Park; $300,000 for the endowment of the School of Mechanical Arts of California. The residue, in excess of $1,780,000, to the Pioneers Society. He makes ample provision for relatives, and reserves the homestead and $25,000 per annum for himself.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Dead in a Well---Bright Crop Prospect---Large Shipment of Threshers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 8, 1874.

Thos. Etzwiler, a carpenter, while descending a well near this city for the purpose of cleaning it, was overcome by the damp and fell to the bottom. Before he could be taken out, life was extinct. He leaves a family.

The weather could not be better for the growing crops. There promises to be a tremendous yield of everything, especially fruits, in this vicinity.

As an evidence of the coming business revival, the Aultman and Taylor Manufacturing Company, of this city, are now sending away in one shipment sixty-eight complete threshers, making seventeen car loads, of a value of over forty-nine thousand dollars. It is claimed to be the largest single shipment of threshers ever made.

LIMA, O.

Lutheran Church Trial---Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., June 8, 1874.

The Lutheran church trial, which has occupied our Court of Common Pleas for the past eight days, closed this evening. Owing to the large number of papers and documents submitted as evidence and the amount of evidence taken at the trial, the Judge will not give his decision before next term of court.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad to-day commenced running trains through to Defiance from the junction of the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Louisiana Sufferers.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Governor Kellogg, to-day, sent the following message to General Belknap, Secretary of War: "The Relief Committee report that the suffering from the overflow remains unabated in the Atchofologa, Lafourche and Ouachita valleys, though there is some abatement on the banks of the Mississippi. The committee are issuing fully forty thousand rations daily, and in some districts are compelled to restrict their relief to women and children, even where work is not attainable for the able bodied. If the general government would order the issue of twenty thousand daily rations from the first appropriation, it would avert much suffering."

APROPOS to clubs, the latest New York idea is a "Church Club." Here is, indeed, a capital idea. It is proposed to secure a comfortable club house, or room, where all the papers will be kept on file, a library instituted, and restaurant facilities provided. Its membership is not to be entirely local, but clergymen and others residing out of town will be admitted on election and the payment of a regular fee. It is believed that such an institution will be found of great benefit to country clergymen and others visiting the city. The experiment has been tried successfully in other cities, and there is no reason why it should not succeed in Gotham. At all events, the experiment will be tried.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN presented a resolution from the Toledo Board of Trade in favor of the reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the House bill to authorize medals commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress and the Declaration of Independence. Passed.

Mr. DAVIS presented a memorial of the citizens of Jefferson county, West Virginia, asking for an equalization of taxes on national and State banks. Referred.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendments, the Senate bill authorizing any Circuit Judge to designate the time of holding District or Circuit courts, and to designate a District Judge to attend and hold court in a district not his own. Passed.

Mr. WEST called up the Senate bill for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana. Passed—yeas 34, nays 10.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the Committee on Commerce reported favorably on the bill to provide for the establishment of life-saving stations and houses of refuge upon the sea and lake coasts of the United States, and to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendments the bill providing for the collection of money due the United States from the Pacific Railroad Company. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN reported favorably on the House bill fixing the time for the election of Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania to the Forty-fourth Congress. Passed.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR called up unfinished business, being the bill to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents and for the distribution of regular official editions thereof.

Mr. MERRIMON offered an amendment authorizing Senators and Members to frank the documents now apportioned to them by law.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was evident that the bill could not be passed without debate, and he therefore moved that it be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to amend the customs revenue laws and to repeal moieties.

Mr. LOGAN asked that Wednesday next, after the expiration of the morning hour, be devoted to the consideration of bills from the Committee on Military Affairs. Agreed to.

The motion of Mr. Sherman was agreed to, and the Moiety bill was taken up.

Mr. BAYARD objected to the amendment of the Finance Committee, inserted as the fifth section, which authorizes the United States Attorney to examine the books, invoices or papers of defendants. In his opinion it impaired the constitutional rights of a citizen to compel him to criminate himself.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that the proposition was of vital importance. It did not impair the rights of the citizen, neither did it compel him to criminate himself, but only protected the government.

Mr. CAMERON said the idea of seizing the books and papers of merchants was horrible, and he would not vote for any such proposition.

Mr. WRIGHT advocated the adoption of the amendment and said the bill would be of no use without it. It prevented any unnecessary or improper persecution of the merchant, as books were not to be produced without an order from court.

Mr. SCOTT thought no honest merchant would object to this provision, as it would do away with the onerous feature of anything like arbitrary seizure. The object of the committee had been to prevent the recurrence of such a case as that of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and at the same time to provide the means by which dishonest importers could not evade their dues to the government.

Mr. BOUTWELL said that upon the general question of moieties he had expressed an official opinion more than four years ago. In his annual report as Secretary, in 1870, he submitted to Congress a bill for the abolition of the moiety system, and subsequently urged its passage. He still adhered to the opinion that the moiety system was a bad one, and ought to be abolished. He thought the proposed section a judicious one, and would therefore support it. He had no judgment to express in regard to the character and conduct of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., mentioned in the course of the discussion, but wished to lay before the Senate certain facts which would justify what was done in reference to the claims the government had made against that firm. The vindication of the course of the administration was of more consequence than the vindication of any private person. One who had been employed by the firm went to a special agent of the department and laid before him what he called evidence of undervaluation of goods imported by the house of Phelps, Dodge & Co. He submitted documents to the agent, and when those documents were compared with the books of the firm, the evidence was conclusive. No matter what the motive was of the person formerly imployed by the firm. The agent of the department never had any knowledge of the relations of that clerk with the house until after the evidence referred to was presented. He (Boutwell) advised Dodge to go into court, where his testimony could be heard, and if it should then turn out that there was no intentional violation of law the Secretary of the Treasury had authority to remit the penalty in whole or in part. There was no pressure brought by the Treasury Department upon this house, but, on the contrary, the department delayed and postponed, to oblige the firm. Eminent counsel was employed to represent the house. He did not believe Dodge was himself responsible for the fault, but there was a mystery connected with the transactions of the firm. The invoices given at the custom houses did not conform to those on the private books of the firm. The Treasury Department did, from the beginning to the end, delay and postpone the payment of this money, to suit the convenience of the firm. If ever law was mercifully administered, it was in this case.

The amendment was then rejected, by a vote of 21 yeas to 26 nays, as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Ferry, Mich., Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harvey, Morrill, Vt., Morton, Oglesby, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Windom, Wright—21.

NAYS.

Alcorn, Bayard, Cameron, Carpenter, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton, Md., Howe, Johnston, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Patterson, Robertson, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Stockton, Tipton, Wadleigh, Washburne—26.

Some discussion ensued upon the fourth section of the bill as passed by the House, which provides that no payment shall be made to an informer in any case wherein judicial proceedings shall have been instituted, unless his claim to compensation shall have been established to the satisfaction of the court or judge having cognizance of such proceedings, and the value of his services duly certified by said court for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it was passed without amendment.

The CHAIR announced as the committee of conference on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, Messrs. Sargent, Morrill, of Maine, and Kelly.

The House bill to provide for the publication of the revised statutes of the United States passed.

Pending discussion on the Moiety bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Senate Civil Rights bill and refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with the right to report at any time. The motion was rejected—yeas, 136, nays, 186—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Among those voting "no," were the following Republicans: Messrs. Banning, Bromberg, Butler, of Tennessee; Harrison, of Tennessee; Houghton, Lowndes, Phelps, Sener, Smith, of North Carolina; Stanard, Strail, Thomas, of Virginia, and Thornburg, of Tennessee.

Mr. CHAFFEE moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State. Passed. Yeas, 170; nays, 85.

The House then took up the Louisiana contested election case of Sheridan and Pinchback.

Speeches in support of the minority report were made by Messrs. SMITH, of New York, and SYPHER, and against it by Mr. LAMAR. The latter declared his belief that the interests of the great Republican party were not identified with the maintenance of the so-called government in Louisiana or of any kindred establishments in the Southern States. No party could endure the infamy and disgrace that had been brought upon the American name by those grotesque caricatures of government. The result of the war had been to establish the indissolubility of the American Union and the universality of freedom on the American continent; but the North was not satisfied with that. Congress has passed reconstruction measures and had sunk the iron deep into the heart and soul of the southern people, but the position of the southern people was that the doctrine of secession, the right of withdrawing from the Union, was extinguished and eliminated from the American system, and no longer constituted a part of the elements of the American government. The institution of slavery, with all its incidents, was dead, extinct, sunk in that sea which never gives up its dead, and the people of the South did not ask for its resuscitation. The enlightened people of the South would not, if they could, identify the interests of the country with an institution which stood utterly antagonistic to all the elements and living force of modern civilization. [Applause.] They regarded the three last amendments of the Constitution as inviolable and sacred as the articles that were written by their forefathers.

The discussion closed with speeches from the two contestants, Messrs. Sheridan and Pinchback. The latter interested and amused the House with a discursive description of the Louisiana election, which he declared was in all respects a fraud.

Mr. DARRELL moved, as a substitute for the minority resolution, a resolution that Pinchback is entitled to a seat *prima facia*. The question was passed over, to be voted on to-morrow.

Mr. RUSK presented the conference report on the bill to revise the pension laws and the bill regulating pensions for total disabilities, which were agreed to.

Adjourned.

Our Imports from Great Britain.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement of exports of the following articles for the four months ended April 30, 1874, compared with the corresponding period of 1873:

Principal Articles.	1873.	1874.
Beer and ale, value	£77,683	£78,817
Copper ingots, cwt	42,305	223
Cotton, piece goods, yards	64,440,139	64,993,650
Earthen & china ware, value	£258,083	£192,838
Iron, pig, tons	41,034	19,605
Haberdashery and millinery, value	£764,334	£649,791
Hardware and cutlery, value	£307,441	£220,431
Iron, bar, tons	16,601	1,523
Iron, railroad, tons	81,595	42,348
Iron, hoops, sheets, &c, tons	9,681	1,576
Old, for remanufacture, tons	20,650	1,829
Steel, unwrought, tons	7,300	4,414
Lead, pig, rolled and sheet, tons	1,647	830
Linen, piece goods, yards	47,319,127	44,663,460
Machinery, value	£231,042	£77,492
Paper, writing and printing, value	£43,957	£15,708
Salt, rock and white, tons	78,725	58,687
Silk ribbons, value	£41,057	£18,518
Silk, articles of, with other materials, value	£44,049	£27,228
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	24,494	19,100
Wool, pounds	227,215	24,510
Woolen cloths, yards	3,059,032	2,432,740
Worsted stuffs, yards	44,955,368	31,342,930
Carpets, yards	2,472,667	1,926,040

Formerly Texas imported potatoes from New Orleans, but the extension of railways in the State has offered a ready market to the thrifty farmers of the fertile regions beyond the Colorado, and they are availing themselves of it.

POLITICAL.

State.

BUTLER COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., June 8, 1874.

The Republican Convention of this county held its session here to-day. McCandless was nominated for Judge by a majority of forty-seven over McJunkin. Messrs. Campbell and Waldron were named for legislative representatives, and Captain A. Wilson for Senator.

State.

Thirteen Democrats of Carbon county aspire to the nomination for Congress.

We understand that Warren county has called her nominating convention for the 29th inst.

R. R. Chrisman, of Harrisburg, is announced as a Republican candidate for Assembly.

Ex-Sheriff J. W. Smith, of Lock Haven, will be a candidate for the Legislature in Clinton county.

H. Oscar Kline and Samuel Ake want the Republican Assembly nominations in Bedford county.

Hon. W. H. Playford has been elected chairman of the Fayette county Democratic Committee.

Captain Dyer Loomis, of North East, Erie county, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly.

The Hon. D. M. Van Auken is one of the candidates for the President Judgeship in the Wayne and Pike district.

The Bedford *Inquirer* criticises very severely Hon. John Scott's votes and position on the currency question.

Dr. John S. Van Voorhis, of Belle Vernon, Fayette county, is named as a Republican candidate for Assembly.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* wants to make a party question of woman suffrage, and claims that the Republicans favor it.

The democrats of Schuylkill county have fixed upon the first Monday of August as the time for holding their county convention.

John McFarland, Esq., is said to be one of the "coming men" for the Democratic nomination for Assembly in Northumberland county.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* states that N. M. North, Esq., of Columbia, is favorably received as a Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

A. Horne, of Johnstown, announces himself as a Democratic candidate for Assembly in Cambria county. Hope he may be successful—"in a horn."

Col. E. D. Yutsy is announced for Senator in Somerset county. Col. Yutsy was Col. Lemon's most formidable competitor for nomination two years ago.

The Democrats of Butler county will hold their primaries on Saturday next, the 13th inst., and the county convention on the Monday next ensuing.

Hon. Daniel Ramsey, of Indiana county, declines to be a candidate for the State Senate, although solicited by a large number of friends to allow the use of his name.

The Elk county *Democrat* advocates the nomination of L. A. Mackey, Esq., of Lock Haven, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twentieth Congressional district.

The Tioga county Republican Committee met last week and appointed Hon. B. B. Strang and Hon. John I. Mitchell as representative delegates from that county to the State Convention.

The Republicans of Lancaster county will meet in convention on Monday next, 8th inst., to deliberate on the advisability of changing the system of making nominations now in vogue.

Isaac C. Siggins, Esq., has been elected by the Democrats of Forest county a delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to support Hon. John Trunkey for Judge of the Supreme Court.

A call signed by about one hundred citizens of Venango county, has been received by Maj. A C. Hawkins, of Pleasantville, asking him to allow the use of his name as a Republican candidate for State Senator.

It is said that J. A. Pain, editor of the Corry *Blade and Telegraph*, is a candidate for United States Consul at Cardiff, Wales, vice Hon. W. H. Shortt, who is expected to resign. This appears very like waiting for dead men's shoes.

The Erie *Dispatch*, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the Allentown *Chronicle*, the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* and other Republican journals in different parts of the State, cordially indorse Auditor General Harrison Allen, and advocate his renomination.

At the meeting of the Fayette county Republican Central Committee on the 1st inst., Saturday, September 5th, was fixed as the time for holding the primary election, and Monday, 7th September, for meeting of the county convention.

Hon. S. Ross, the able Representative from this (new) district, has served his constituents with fidelity, and will be renominated. He is one of the few men in Congress who has represented the best interests of his constituents.—*Cameron County Press.*

Trunkey, of Venango, has more county delegations already instructed for him for Judge of the Supreme Court than any other Democratic candidate. Mercer, Venango, Crawford, Butler, Jefferson, and other Western counties have already elected delegates for him.

J. R. McAffee, Esq., has been chosen Senatorial, and J. B. Cunningham, J. C. Snodgrass and D. F. Healey Representative delegates from Westmoreland county to the Republican State Convention, with instructions to present the name of Hon. James A. Logan for nomination for Supreme Judge.

Three counties of our district have candidates in the field. Somerset presents Hon. W. H. Koontz, former Representative in this district; Cambria, Hon. A. A. Barker, who has also served one term in Congress, and Bedford, Hon. John Cessna and J. B. Williams, Esq. Blair is yet to hear from. —*Somerset Herald.*

The Altoona *Tribune* gives the following list of Republican candidates for Assembly in Blair county: Messrs. Curry, Mann, Brumbaugh and Loudon, of Altoona; Rawlins, of Hollidaysburg; Caldwell, of Gaysport; Elliott, of Tipton; Guyer and Caldwell, of Tyrone; Halfpenny, of Antis; Henry, of Martinsburgh district, and Manley, of Sabbath Rest.

In the Congressional district composed of Indiana, Jefferson, Armstrong, Clarion and Forest counties, which is largely Republican, the following candidates of that political faith have been announced; Harry White and John Graff, of Indiana; Silas J. Marlin, of Jefferson; T. B. Faulk, of Armstrong; Hon. James Campbell and David Maclay, of Clarion.

Everything is not lovely with the Democracy of Clarion county. Brown, of the Clarion *Democrat*, has succeeded in having a call issued for an early convention—June 22,—and the Clarion *Jacksonian* waxes wroth, charging Brown with having been trained and schooled in the Whig, Know Nothing and Abolition parties. Out of this good may come to the Republicans, if they present a united front.

The Huntingdon *Monitor* says that "Hon. R. Bruce Petriken positively avers that he will not be a candidate for any office this fall." But as it is said Mr. Petriken has an eye on the Gubernatorial chair, and as it will not be filled this fall, the averment of his home organ still leaves the question of Mr. Petriken's aspirations as open as before.—*Blair County Radical.*

From information which is considered reliable, the Altoona *Sun* learns that Hon. William A. Wallace will not be a candidate for re-election to the State Senate, and recommends the selection of Mr. D. W. Moore, formerly editor of the *Sun*, as a candidate for that position. Mr. Wallace, it is understood, has one eye on the United States Senate and the other on the Governorship.

An effort is being made in Cambria county to have the Republican convention held at an early day. The Johnstown *Tribune* opposes this, saying: "Aside from everything else, we believe all will concede that there is more real hard work done in a one month's campaign than in a six months' one, and as the election does not take place this year until November 3d, we think the first week in October would be ample time, and result only in good."

John W. Ryon, Esq., Hon. Wm. M. Randall, Hon. Myer Strouse and Hon. J. M. Wetherill are publicly announced as aspirants to the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district. This will make a square four-handed fight that promises to be of more than ordinary amusement to the people of this district. It would be rather humiliating to them all should Hon. F. W. Hughes step in and capture the coveted prize. Stranger things have happened. —*Minersville Republican.*

The following card appears in the New Castle *Journal:*

"It is, perhaps, proper for me, under existing circumstances, in reply to those who have solicited me to become a candidate for the Legislature, to repeat, what I have said heretofore, that whenever my fellow citizens shall think that my humble services, in any public capacity, will be to their interests, and by their action place me there, my best efforts will be devoted to their best interests. But I cannot become a candidate in any other way. I am no *adventurer* among you, my principles and ability are known to you, and you, and not I, are the judges as to whether they should be brought into requisition in the public service or not.

DAVID SANKEY.

It is thought that M. M. L'Velle, of Ashland, will be a Republican candidate for State Senator from Schuylkill county, this fall. The Minersville *Republican* says: Although the district is strongly Democratic, we believe his personal popularity will gain for him a sufficient number of votes from the opposition to elect him, if nominated. The prospects are certainly not encouraging to a member of the minority party, and it requires a great nerve on the part of any man to enter the contest against such fearful odds.

The Lebanon *Courier* says: "The Democrats in some of the Western States are trying to prostitute the Grangers to use to ride into power on. They will no doubt try that dodge wherever they are in the minority. Victor E. Piollet, an old Democratic party hack in this State, who has been trying to be restored to office for years past, without success, has joined the Grangers, and it is said hopes through using them to get a fat office. Honest Republicans who think of joining the Grangers, should keep an eye on the Democratic manipulators."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 2d instant says: The Commission to revise and propose proper amendments to the Constitution so recently adopted, met yesterday morning for organization. All the gentlemen appointed have accepted the positions tendered them, and it is understood that they will at once proceed with their duties. They will hold meetings together for a day or two, and then go to their homes to study the fundamental law of the State during their leisure hours, and perhaps sleep on a copy of the Constitution, in order that they may fully understand the import of its language. After each member of the Commission has fully digested the document a meeting will be called at some convenient watering place, where the notes of the several gentlemen will be compared and put in proper shape for the submission to the next General Assembly, who will have to act on the same and submit them to the people direct in after years. Verily this is an age for constitutional tinkering.

The general sentiment of Republicans throughout the county, so far as we have heard it expressed, is in opposition to calling the County Nominating Convention at as early a day as has been the custom for several years past. The middle of August has been mentioned by some as the proper time, while the latter end of that month is preferred by many. Last year our Convention was held in July, and our political opponents had full time, of which they availed themselves, to stir up discord and strife in our ranks. By our divisions the Democrats succeeded in electing a member of the Legislature, an occurrence which should not happen again for years to come. We have been sufficiently humiliated at Harrisburg, during the past winter for our folly, to suffer a repetition of such accidents for a quarter of a century at least. There is no need of an early convention. Let us take time to canvass for good and competent men, and none others, to fill the various offices, and at the proper time nominate and elect them.—*Delaware County Republican.*

The Greenville *Advance* says: For Congress, Hon. Wm. Waugh, of this place, J. G. White, Esq., of Mercer, and John J. Spearman, Esq., of Sharon, have taken the field in dead earnest. The contest is likely to be a lively one, but will differ from the last in this, that in this neighborhood there will be no organized fight made upon Judge Waugh, such as was made two years ago, nor is it probable that war will be carried into White's diocese as it was two years ago, when Major Allison was a candidate. Mr. Spearman is a new man in the field, and will make a vigorous fight. His location and general popularity will make him a formidable candidate. For the Assembly there will be a dozen candidates, more or less. Among them will be Thomas M. Reznor, of this place, Joseph King, of Sharon, H. S. Blatt, of Sandy Lake Borough, E. W. Jackson, of Mercer, and probably David Beatty, of Sheakleyville, J. Y. McLean, of Salem, G. W. Reed, of Shenango, D. W. Roy, of Hickory, A. Burnett, of West Salem, and others, too numerous to mention. From the names mentioned, three good men can be found, and none other than such need apply.

The next Legislature will choose a United Stated Senator to succeed Mr. Scott, whose term of six years will expire on the 4th of March next. Mr. Scott, we judge, is desirous of a re-election. His record for integrity is above suspicion, and he has displayed more than ordinary ability, but still there has been a certain lack of sympathy with Pennsylvania interests, which denies him that popularity which makes his re-election a "foregone conclusion." It might be well, perhaps, for the State to select a man more directly connected with our business interests and consequently more conversant with the wants of the people. Too many of our public men, when they get to Washington, look upon matters affecting the people as too insignificant to command their attention. This has been the case in the postal legislation that has taken place the past year or two, wherein the interests of the large cities have gotten the advantage of similar interests in the country. A right man to guard the interests of his constituency in a legislative body is one that is ever on the alert, and can see just what is the tendency of the manipulations of sharp tricksters, who are always ready to get legislation for their own advantage, at the expense of others, and has vim enough to defeat them.—*Lebanon Courier.*

Our new Congressional District (the 20th) is composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Union. Our Senatorial District (the 34th) is composed of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties, and the Judicial District comprises the same counties. Our county is entitled to two members of the Legislature under our new *reform* Constitution. Look out for heavy taxes and numerous candidates. The Congressional and Senatorial districts are heavily Democratic, and our county is considered by the Democrats as sufficiently certain to make men anxious for the nomination. The names of the candidates are legion. We give a few: For Assembly the following gentlemen are willing to stand the race: Fred. Kurtz, editor Center Hall *Reporter*, H. D. Van Pelt, Dr. D. J. Hillibish, Col. Jno. Rishel, Gen. George Buchanan, B. F. Herring, S. S. Wolf, Wm. Alexander, S. T. Shugart, (Bellefonte), Capt. J. A. Hunter, Chester Munson, H. Y. Stitzer, Esq., (Bellefonte), Dr. Fisher, (Zion), J. P. Gepheart, (Bellefonte), Daniel Smith, (Penn township), J. D. Moyer, (Aaronsburg.) For Senate we have Hon. P. G. Meek and A. Hay, Esq.; and for Congress C. T. Alexander, Esq.—*Brown's Bellefonte Republican.*

General.

Another Maryland Congressman—Mr. E. K. Wilson—has declined a renomination.

The Cleveland *Leader* is out in a labored article for the renomination of Garfield for Congress.

Two brothers of the name of Merrifield are spoken of for Congress in Colfax's old district. One is a Democrat, the other a Republican, and both are men of talent.

A call has been issued for a delegate convention of young men in South Carolina, irrespective of party, for the purpose of taking part more effectually in the effort to "put down the enormous frauds and every species of corruption which exist in the State, county and city governments."

A rumor is afloat, which may or may not have a basis of truth, that the Democrats will unite in support of inflation and make it a plank in their party platform. Such a move would have the merit of shrewdness at least. On that issue they could carry every Southern State, most of the Western and some of the Middle States. There can be little doubt that they could carry the country, if the Republican party should declare in favor of an immediate return to hard money, thus bringing the question of contraction or inflation squarely before the people. It requires no small conceit for a man to say that he *knows* precisely how much currency this great nation of forty millions of people needs to do its business with. On the other hand, it ought not to be considered an excessively modest thing for a statesman to rise on the floor of Congress and declare that he did not assume the prerogative of fixing a limit to the currency, but that he was willing to vote for a free-banking law, which would enable the people to decide for themselves how much currency is needed to transact the business of the country.—*Erie Dispatch.*

The Baltimore *American* says: Who shall reconcile the political differences of political Democracy? In one State it is a hard-money party, and in another it runs wild for inflation; here it raises its voice for the protection of American industry, and over the way it anathematizes tariffs and proclaims free trade the panacea for all our financial and industrial troubles. This diversity of principles makes it troublesome for the public men of the party to know exactly when they are on or off of its platform. Here, for instance, is the distinguished representative of the Democracy of the Second Co[illegible] [illegible]tate. The other day he rose [illegible] Congress and made a speech in favor of increasing the duty on chromate and bi-chromate of potassa. He championed it as a Maryland industry; declared that his constituents were interested in it to the extent of a $10,000 monthly pay-roll; denounced the foreign monopolists who were striving to crush out this struggling industry which appealed to Congress for protection, and patriotically pictured the time when we would snap our bi-chromated fingers in the face of the British lion. Mr. O'Brien was successful, and has doubtless congratulated himself on that success. But now comes the New York *World*, supposed to be the clock by which Democrats take their political meals, and with brutal insolence characterizes Mr. O'Brien as "a sort of half-baked member, supposed to repaesent the Democracy of Maryland, who has several times tried the patience of the House with ridiculous propositions and still more ridiculous speeches." Will the blood of the O'Briens stand that? "Half-baked," indeed! The *World* is in dense ignorance. Mr. O'Brien is the most thoroughly done Democrat in his district.

The Door Test.

During the last ten years, in the winter, according to our record, we have noticed the manner in which 1,000 persons who have called for work have opened, shut, or not shut our store door; this, you may say, is a futile and useless undertaking, but we entertain a very different opinion. What are the facts and deductions?

First. Out of 1,000 persons recorded, 335 opened the door and shut it carefully when they came in and when they went out.

Second. Two hundred and twenty-six opened it in a hurry and made an attempt to shut it, but did not, and merely pulled it to when they went out.

Third. Three hundred and three did not attempt to shut it at all, either on coming in or going out.

Fourth. Ninety-six left it open when they came in, but, when reminded of the fact, made ample apology and shut it when they went out.

Fifth. One hundred and two opened it in a great hurry, and then slamed it to violently, but left it open when they went out.

Sixth. Twenty came in with "How do you do?" or "Good evening, sir," and these went through the operation of wiping their feet on the mat, but did not shut the door when they went out.

Remarks.—We have employed men out of all the above classes, and during that time have had an opportunity of judging of their merits, &c. The first class, of 335, were those who knew their trade and commenced and finished their work in a methodical manner; were quiet, had little to say during hours, and were well approved by those for whom they did their work. They were punctual to time, and left nothing undone which they were ordered to do. They did not complain at trifles, and in all respects they were reliable men, and were kind and obliging in their general conduct.—*Christian Union.*

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From the Potter Journal, Coudersport, Pa.]

We like the tone of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. It has that kind of independence that is profitable. It criticises its own party freely without becoming a scold, like the *Sun* and *Tribune*. It has opinions upon all questions affecting the public interest, and is not afraid to express them. It is an earnest, outspoken Republican paper, and insists that Republican members of Congress are bound to sustain the principles of the party as announced by its authorized conventions.

We like such fidelity to principle, and we think the DAILY COMMERCIAL entitled to the support of such Republicans in Potter county as desire to subscribe for a daily paper of our State. Since the completion of the low grade railroad, it reaches Coudersport as soon after publication as the Philadelphia dailies, and is better than either of them.

THE official report of the Vienna Exposition gives the annual production of iron as follows, the figures representing the number of tons: England (1871), 134,664,277; Zollverein (1871), German Bund, 33,296,042; France (1871), 23,620,000; Belgium (1871), 11,406,480; Austrian Hungary (1871), 8,492,122; Russia (1871), 7,208,141; Sweden and Norway (1871), 6,138,347; Italy (1872), 1,474,180; Spain (1866), 1,474,180; Switzerland (1872), 150,000—total 227,793,099. North America (1872), 46,900,000; South America, 1,000,000; Asia (Japan, 1871), 187,000; Asia (other countries approximated), 800,000; Africa, 500,000; Australia, 200,000—full total, 276,500,000. It will be seen by this statement that England produces more than one-half of the production of the world; North America about one-fifth; France about one-twelfth, and Belgium one-twenty-fourth, these four constituting the great iron-producing countries of the globe.—*The Engineer.*

RAILROAD CASE TRIED.

The Mt. Pleasant and Broadford vs. The Connellsville Railroad.

Saturday morning the trial of the action of ejectment brought by the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, to dispossess the latter corporation of the branch railroad owned by the plaintiff above named, and which runs from Broadford, on the Connellsville Railroad, to Mt. Pleasant, terminated at Greensburg. The case was taken up on Tuesday last before Judge Sterrett, President Judge of the Common Pleas of this county, and was submitted to the jury on Friday evening. The Court instructed the jury that the Connellsville company had violated the terms of the lease by not furnishing the requisite rolling stock, and furthermore by not paying the rental at the time agreed upon; and under these instructions the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff and against the Connellsville company.

As soon as the verdict was rendered, counsel for the defendant company gave notice that they would take the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

It will be remembered that in March, 1873, the first named company took possession of their road, which was being operated by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad under a lease, claiming that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad had forfeited the same. The Supreme Court, however, in about two months afterwards granted a preliminary injunction, and put the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company again in possession, after which, the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company brought the action of ejectment in the Court at Greensburg, Westmoreland County. By the verdict, the Connellsville Company forfeits the lease and is compelled to pay the costs.

Hon. Edgar Cowan and Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Greensburg, were counsel for the plaintiffs, and George Shiras, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Hon. Daniel Kaine, of Uniontown, for the defendants.

HURRICANE IN HATFIELD.

House and Trees Blown Down.

On Sunday evening the district formerly known as Hatfield, lying between the Allegheny cemetery and the river, was visited by a furious wind storm which, though lasting only a short while, proved very destructive to property, though fortunately no injury is reported. The hurricane swept through Forty-third street, where it blew most of the shade trees down. Also went through the lot of Mr. Geo. Pearson, on Forty-third street, laying his trees over on all sides. On Butler street, near the car-sheds, a number of trees were blown across the street; a large frame stable was moved about ten feet on a small street below Butler, and a number of trees in Allegheny cemetery were uprooted. The last places which were struck suffered most severely. In the house of Mr. Martin W. Feeley, situated on the Mowry plan of lots, a large three-story brick house, eighty feet long by twenty, fronting on Butler street, the side facing Fiftieth street, from the second to the third story was blown in and the roof raised in such a manner as to split it in two, and most of the wall will have to be taken down, as it is badly injured. The loss in this case will not be less than five hundred and may reach one thousand dollars. The house is one of the handsomest in that part of the city, and was being built at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The next case of damage was at a house just opposite to Mr. Feeley's, a two-story brick, which was being built by Mr. Seibert, the leather merchant, which was torn apart by the fury of the gale. Mr. Seibert's loss will be between one and two thousand dollars. At the corner of Fifteenth and Butler streets a large tree was blown across the street and broken in pieces. One of the oldest residents says he has been in the ward during fifty-nine years, and the tree was there when he came. On the Mowry plan of lots a great many trees were destroyed. The fire alarm telegraph wires for nearly a quarter of a mile were prostrated, and at some places the poles were blown down.

ANOTHER NEW RAILROAD.

The Marietta, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Line.

It is but a few days since we announced the formal opening of the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad, an important branch which gives to Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio a new outlet to the lakes. Another new line, having Cleveland as its northern terminus, will be opened for travel within sixty days, namely: the Marietta, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railway. The Cleveland *Leader* says:

The road in question is a new line branching off southward from the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road at Bayard. It intersects the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railway at Dover, crosses the Pan Handle line at Newcomerstown and the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio at Cambridge, in Guernsey county. Thence proceeding southerly the line terminates at Marietta, having crossed more rich coal land than the Hocking Valley road, and the famous and unique deposit of black band ore in Tuscarawas county, from which is made the American Scotch pig. Besides these rich field of coal and ore, the Marietta and Cleveland road opens up the richest tobacco producing district in Ohio, so productive that during part of last season when the road now under consideration had only fifty-seven miles of track in operation, it transferred to the Baltimore & Ohio Road at Cambridge upwards of one hundred hogshead of tobacco per day. The coal along the line is of two kinds, that known as the Pittsburgh vein, and the Macksburgh coal, exceedingly rich and heavy, and greatly esteemed by the river, steamboat men as a steam fuel.

Returns of County Officers.

The following is a summary of the returns of county officers, for May, under the fee bill:

	Revenue.	Salaries.	Gain.
Clerk of Courts	$996 94	$475 00	$521 94
Clerk Or. Court	314 50	288 33	26 17
Coroner	304 85	166 06	138 79
Register	413 00	361 66	51 34
Recorder	2,083 75	1,285 03	797 92
Sheriff	1,772 23	1,527 82	244 46
Prothonotary	2,265 61	1,375 00	890 61
Net gain to county			$4,786 02

FATALLY SHOT IN A BAGNIO.

SHOCKING AFFRAY ON SUNDAY.

A Railroad Engineer the Victim---A Sub-Policeman the Perpetrator---He Claims to Have Acted in Self Defense---Deposition of the Dying Man---Statement of Eye-Witnesses---Flight of the Wounded Man's Friends.

Shortly after ten o'clock Sunday morning, about the time the church bells were busily putting the finishing touches to the civic church-going toilet, a party of five young men were seen entering Minnie Watson's *maison de joie*, No. 2 Watson street, Sixth ward. In less than ten minutes afterwards

SCREAMS OF "MURDER"

were heard issuing from the house, and Lieut. Musser, who was making his rounds at the time, in company with Officer O'Grady, started for the place. While the latter kept guard at the front door, the Lieutenant went around the back way; stopped two females who were about escaping in that direction, and asked them the cause of the cries. They replied in a frightened manner that a man had been shot by another in self-defense, and they didn't want to have anything to do with it. Lieutenant Musser gave the two women in charge of some patrolmen who had been attracted to the spot, and started for the door, before arriving at which a young man named Thomas Potts, a sub-policeman, advanced and gave himself up to the lieutenant, stating that he had shot a man, who was lying up stairs very badly wounded. The lieutenant at once took Potts into custody, and with the two women in charge of the officers aforesaid, went up stairs, where on the floor lay

WELTERING IN BLOOD,

A low-set, short-haired, heavy-built man, probably about thirty-seven years of age, who was subsequently recognized as George R. Edgar, who lives at 148 Twenty-fourth street, South Side, and who has latterly, it is stated, been employed as an engineer on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. On a bed in the next room was a woman in convulsions, who after considerable difficulty explained that the man lying on the floor wounded, and four companions had broken into the house, and undertaken to run the establishment; that she had been lying sick for several weeks; that Potts, the prisoner, while off duty had been attending her, passing the night by her bedside giving her medicine, and applying ice to her head, as her physician prescribed; that Edgar with a party of five, had tried to effect an entrance to her chamber; that Potts had tried in vain to force them to desist; that two shots were fired at Potts; that he then took a revolver from Edgar and that being in danger of great bodily injury from the hands of his opponents, drew his revolver and fired twice in rapid succession. Such was the pith of her statement made to the officers.

The house was searched, but Edgar's companions had made their escape; at least they could not be found, and neither Potts himself nor the women would give their names further than that one was called "Dave" and another "Wilson." Potts and three of the women were

TAKEN TO THE LOCK-UP.

One of the inmates of No. 2 was left to take care of the sick woman. The wounded man was also taken to the Central station, where Dr. McCoy made an examination. He found that one cartridge had entered Edgar's left cheek about an inch from the nose, and made its exit near the left ear, glancing along the upper maxillary bone, and causing a painful but not dangerous wound. Another cartridge had pierced Edgar's right side, near the seventh rib, and lodged, it was thought, in the left lung, inflicting a fatal wound. During the afternoon, on the order of Dr. McCoy, Edgar was taken in an ambulance to his mother's, 132 Carson street, where the following deposition was taken by Alderman Krehan.

THE DYING MAN'S DEPOSITION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.

Before me, the undersigned, an Alderman in and for said city, personally appeared George R. Edgar, who upon his oath, duly administered according to law, deposes and says:

My name is George R. Edgar; I reside at No. 148 Twenty-fourth street, South Side; I did not know, as far as I can recollect, Tom Potts before to-day; this morning, between seven and eleven o'clock, I met him at what I think they call No. 2 Watson street, near what they used to call Fifth street; we had a quarrel, but I do not remember what it originated about; I have also forgotten what I said to him; I saw a pistol in his hand; I had no pistol in my hand, but upon my person—in my pocket; I did not pull it—the pistol—out until after I was shot; then I took it out and carried it in my hand; I cannot say who was present; I cannot say who keeps the house; I do not remember whether I saw the flashes of the shots; I believe to the best of my knowledge, that it was Thomas Potts who shot me; I have never had a quarrel with him in my life before; I do not know whether it was twice or three times I was fired at, but am sure of twice; I seen the man—Potts—at the Central Station, and I recognized him as the man who shot me; he was in the house when I got there; I make this statement with a full knowledge of my situation, and knowing that the wounds I have received at the hands of Thomas Potts will prove fatal

his
GEO. R. X EDGAR,
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of June, A. D., 1874.

E. G. KREHAN, Alderman.

STATEMENTS OF EYE WITNESSES.

Potts himself was interviewed in the lock-up by our reporter, and claims to have fired the shots only in self defense. He says the Edgar and his five companions, whose names he cant remember, further than one was called "Dave" and another "Wilson," broke into the front door, and after "raising Cain" generally undertook to force an entrance into the room where his (Potts) woman had been lying ill for some time, and whom he had been attending while off duty; that Edgar had been handed a revolver by one of the intending quintette, with which to keep the women of the house "under cow," while the others "went for" him (Potts); he was fired at twice before he shot, previous to which he had freed himself from the grasp of Edgar's four companions, taken away Edgar's revolver after a hard struggle, and stood, as near as he could recollect, two fires, possibly three.

The three women arrested refuse to give their right names, but fully and with great distinctness corroborate Potts' statement. They also add that when Edgar dropped wounded, his companions turned tail and ingloriously fled.

About eight o'clock last evening Potts made information for felonious assault before Acting Mayor McMasters against two of the refugees, warrants for whose arrest have been issued.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending June 4, 1874. Furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-law and solicitors for foreign and American patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C. Copies of the drawings and specifications of any patent in this list will be furnished by the Patent Office, at 25 cents:

Manufacture of Shovels—Thomas J. Blake, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Elmore A. Barnes, same place. Application filed February 14, 1874.

Carbureter—Franklin G. Palmer, Pittsburgh. Application filed April 13, 1874.

Painting Broom-Handles—Edward A. Kitzmiller and Wm. J. Smith, Pittsburg. Application filed March 18, 1874.

Surface-Condenser or Refrigerator for Marine Steam Engines—John Houpt, Springtown. Application filed February 12, 1874.

Miter-Box—Calendar Potter, Bloomsburg. Application filed April 18, 1874.

Sash-Fastener—John Zimmerman, Grater's Ford. Application filed January 15, 1874.

Harvester—Charles B. Withington, Lewisburg. Application filed March 5, 1874.

Middlings Purifier—Robert R. Bryson, Tarentum, and Samuel C. McMaster, Sewickley. Application filed February 10, 1874.

Pin and Dowel Machine—Burdick Uriah Travis, Sunbury. Application filed April 27, 1874.

OHIO.

Harrow—Edward F. Pryor, Dayton. Application filed April 23, 1874.

Farm Gate—John A. Cordray, Sharon. Application filed March 28, 1874.

Varnish or Polishing Compound—David T. Hall, Norwalk. Application filed November 18, 1873.

Medicine Dropper—Dennis Warner, London. Application filed March 15, 1873.

Flange Union—James R. Worswick, Cleveland. Application filed April 8, 1874.

Implement for Constructing Rail Fences—John W. Graham, Praire Depot, Application filed April 10, 1874.

Rock-Drill—Robert Fletcher, Brookfield, Application filed April 8, 1874.

Bolt and Rivet Trimmer—Richard Fawcett, Salem. Application filed October 17, 1873.

Corn and Potato Coverer—Frederick Dietz, Eleanor. Application filed April 21, 1874.

Grapple for Hoisting Monuments—Peleg B. Stuart, Painesville. Application filed April 9, 1874.

Chain Pump Bucket—Orin O. Witherell, Toledo. Application filed May 9, 1874.

Permutation Lock—John R. Winfield, Hubbard, assignor of one-half his right to Wm. C. Winfield, same place. Application filed April 21, 1874.

Woolen Packing—Curtis Tomlinson, John H. K. Sorrick, and Thomas E. Sorrick, Akron. Application filed April 13, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Croze—John W. Young, Wheeling, assignor of one-half his right to Andrew H. Baggs, Kirkwood, Ohio. Application filed April 30, 1874.

Strainer for Milk-Pails—Conrad Schambra, Wheeling. Application filed March 28, 1874.

Clothes-Pounder—Michael W. Fry, Guyandotte, assignor to himself, William M. Hovey, and John B. Hite, same place. Application filed February 2, 1874.

"DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT TO THE VIEW."

Telescopic Sightings, &c.

On Sunday afternoon last, from two to three o'clock, a man was seen stretched on the roof, or skulking behind the chimney of a dwelling corner of Chatham street and Fifth avenue extension, which he extemporized as a look-out observing the "transit of Venus." Many living in the immediate vicinity became greatly alarmed, mistaking him for an escaped lunatic, armed with a villainous shotgun, but upon closer observation he proved to be a lover of nature and natural scenery, and with a large spy-glass in hand, was privately taking in the mundane aspect of '74. He would be a valuable acquisition to the government astronomical party about to sail on the Swartara, as he would no doubt prove to be a persistent scietific magnetic explorer. The crusaders on Sunday immorality, or the police, should give the young man their attention in future.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The New Law Regulating Limited Liabilities.

We give below the full text of the new law regulating copartnerships of limited liability as it passed the Legislature:

An act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That when any three or more persons may desire to form a partnership association for the purpose of conducting any lawful business or occupation within the United States or elsewhere, whose principal office or place of business shall be established and maintained within this State, by subscribing and contributing capital thereto, which capital shall alone be liable for the debts of such association, it shall and may be lawful for such persons to sign and acknowledge, before some officer competent to take the acknowledgment of deeds, a statement in writing, in which shall be set forth the full names of such persons and the amount of capital of said association subscribed for by each, the total amount of capital and when and how to be paid, the character of business to be conducted, and the location of the same, the association, with the word "limited" added thereto as part of the same, the contemplated duration of said association, which shall not in any case exceed twenty years, and the names of the officers of said association, selected in conformity with the provisions of this act; any amendment of said statement shall be made only in like manner, which said statement and amendments shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the proper county.

SEC. 2. The members of any such partnership association shall not be liable, under any judgment, decree or order which shall be obtained against such association, or for any debt or engagement of such company, further or otherwise than is hereinafter provided; that is to say, if any execution, sequestration or other process in the nature of execution, either at law or in equity, shall have been issued against the property or effects of the company, and if there cannot be found sufficient thereof whereon to levy or enforce such execution, sequestration or other process, then such execution, sequestration or other process may be issued against any of the members to the extent of the portions of their subscriptions respectively in the capital of the association not then paid up: *Provided always*, That no such execution shall issue against any member except upon an order of court or of a judge of the court in which the action, suit or other proceeding shall have been brought or instituted, and the said court or judge may compel the production of the books of the association showing the names of the members thereof, and the amount of capital remaining to be paid upon their respective subscriptions, and from them or other sources of information ascertain the truth in regard thereto, and may order execution to issue accordingly, and the said association shall be and it is hereby required to keep a subscription list book for that purpose, and the same shall be open to inspection by the creditors and members of the association at all reasonable times.

SEC. 3. The word "limited" shall be the last word of the name of every partnership association formed under the provisions of this act, and every such association shall paint or affix and shall keep painted or affixed its name on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the association is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible, and shall have its full name mentioned in legible characters in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of such association, and in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, orders for money, bills of lading, invoices, receipts, letters and other writings used in the transaction of the business of the partnership association; *Provided*, That the omission of the word "limited" in the use of the name of the partnership association shall render each and every person participant in such omission, or knowingly acquiescing therein, liable for any indebtedness, damage or liability arising therefrom.

SEC. 4. Interests in said association shall be personal estate, and may be transferred under such rules and regulations as the association may prescribe, but no transferree of any interest, or the representatives of any decedent or of any insolvent, shall be entitled thereafter to any participation in the subsequent business of said association, unless he or she be elected thereto by a vote of a majority of the members in number and value of their interests, and change any of ownership, whether by sale, death, bankruptcy or otherwise, which shall not be followed by election to the association, shall entitle the owner only to his interest in the association at a price and upon terms to be mutually agreed upon; and in default of such agreement, the price and terms shall be fixed by an appraiser appointed by the court of common pleas of the proper county, subject to the approval of said court.

SEC. 5. There shall be at least one meeting of the members of the association in each year, at one of which there shall be elected not less than three nor more than five managers of said association, one of whom shall be the chairman one the treasurer and one the secretary, or one may be both treasurer and secretary who shall hold their respective offices for one year and until their successors are duly installed; and no debt shall be contracted or liability incurred for said association except by one or more of the said managers, and no liability for an amount exceeding five hundred dollars, except against the person incurring it, shall bind the said association unless reduced to writing and signed by at least two managers.

SEC. 6. The association may from time to time divide the profits of its business in such manner and in such an amount as a majority of its managers may determine, which profits so divided shall not at the time diminish or impair the capital of the said association; and any one consenting to a dividend which shall diminish or impair the capital, shall be liable to any person or persons interested or injured thereby to the amount of such diminution or impairment.

SEC. 7. It shall not be lawful for such association to loan its credit, its name or its capital to any member of said association, and for such loan to any other person or association the consent in writing of a majority in number and value of interest shall be requisite.

SEC. 8. Such association may be dissolved.

First. Whenever the period fixed for the duration of the association expires.

Second. Whenever, by a vote of a majority in number and value of interest, it shall be so determined, and notice of such winding up shall be given by publication in two newspapers published in the proper city or county at least six consecutive times, and immediately upon the commencement of said advertising said association shall cease to carry on its business, except so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof.

SEC. 9. When any such partnership association shall be dissolved by the voluntary action thereof, its property shall be applied and distributed as follows:

First. To the payment of all debts for wages of labor.

Second. To the satisfaction of its other liabilities and indebtedness.

Third. After payment thereof, the same shall be distributed to and among the members thereof, in proportion to their respective interests in the following manner:

Fourth. Three liquidating trustees shall be elected by the members of the association, who shall have full power and authority to wind up the concern and distribute the net assets thereof among the members, under the direction of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county.

SEC. 10. That no amendment, modification or repeal of this act shall affect anything duly done, right acquired, liability incurred or penalty, forfeiture or other punishment, incurred, or to be incurred, in respect of any offense against the provisions of this act, before such amendment, modification or repeal comes into operation.

THE CITY TAXES.

Amount to be Collected During 1874.

Following is a statement of the amount of taxes to be collected in the city during the current year:

City tax	$691,903 46
Fire tax	173,090 15
Old city special tax	56,025 19
Lawrenceville special tax	10,893 12
Twenty-fourth ward special tax	2,250 99
Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards special tax	19,510 84
Twenty-seventh ward special tax	2,125 68
Thirty-first ward special tax	1,505 45
Thirty-second ward special tax	2,306 98
Thirty-fourth ward special tax	3,891 61
Thirty-fifth ward special tax	312 86
Thirty-sixth ward special tax	3,881 25
Water Works interest and Sinking Fund tax	259,799 41
City business tax	247,430 04
Total	$1,454,957 01

The city, fire, water works and business taxes have been assessed by wards as follows:

Wards.	City.	Fire.	Water Works Interest and Sinking fund	City Business
1st	$29,229 56	$7,307 45	$10,960 81	$41,850 04
2d	32,115 14	8,028 87	12,044 07	35,213 38
3d	55,417 60	13,862 88	20,492 64	45,296 93
4th	38,770 70	9,644 82	14,529 97	38,591 45
5th	11,552 60	2,992 40	4,338 61	3,654 00
6th	18,033 02	4,508 11	6,762 95	4,258 45
7th	13,914 56	3,478 66	5,218 19	2,109 90
8th	14,712 56	3,678 05	5,518 57	1,682 65
9th	16,730 76	4,182 50	6,275 97	8,820 89
10th	10,796 50	2,698 45	4,049 14	4,270 75
11th	16,230 90	4,057 76	6,088 11	2,160 33
12th, 1st	17,321 96	4,330 52	6,494 52	
12th, 2d	13,272 28	3,315 68	4,963 82	9,575 89
13th	18,873 40	4,718 39	7,078 22	109 95
14th	41,680 70	10,420 20	15,629 92	3,477 00
15th	16,926 30	4,231 49	6,339 54	8,337 00
16th	17,297 08	4,324 31	6,491 25	1,554 90
17th	26,678 44	6,671 87	10,006 86	3,791 73
18th	16,564 78	4,140 71	6,210 94	2,927 65
19th	29,700 96	7,425 21	12,142 26	2,411 35
20th	35,991 68	8,997 98	13,497 07	977 15
21st	24,372 20	6,093 11	9,139 65	3,590 90
22d	34,658 91	8,664 30	12,622 85	
23d	18,196 80	4,549 19	6,823 26	592 90
24th	9,003 92	2,250 99	3,376 76	836 25
25th	16,042 66	4,010 69	6,016 61	2,516 29
26th	15,172 56	3,792 56	5,688 49	4,212 25
27th	8,503 62	2,125 93	3,189 14	612 75
28th	11,004 08	2,751 26	4,127 61	3,915 25
29th	9,812 22	2,452 66	3,678 69	4,327 15
30th	10,202 28	2,550 62	3,826 61	2,352 05
31st	4,012 64	1,003 17	1,505 45	182 40
32d	9,234 70	2,309 78	3,463 89	365 90
33d	5,986 58	1,496 65	2,245 12	1,060 77
34th	5,186 34	1,296 81	1,946 81	587 05
35th	4,102 02	1,025 50	1,538 78	337 50
36th	5,172 10	1,293 06	1,939 82	1,163 70
37th	9,416 11	2,354 07	3,536 42	243 80
Total	691,903 46	173,090 15	259,799 41	247,430 04

Municipal Mortality.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports that there were fifty-two deaths in the city during the week ending June 6. Of these fifty were white and two colored; fifteen were married, thirty-six single and one a widow. The causes of death were as follows: Scarlet fever, 12; convulsions, 5; measles, 3; accident, railroad accident, cancer, consumption, meningitis, metro-peritonitis, each two; drowning, congestion of the brain, capillary bronchitis, cholera infantum, cerebro-spinal meningitis, croup, chronic cystitis, diphtheritis, debility, epilepsy, acute gastritis, valvular disease of the heart, liver disease, marasmus, pneumonitas, pericarditis, rheumatism, unknown and whooping cough, each one. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 11; from 1 to 2 years, 4; from 2 to 5, 10; from 5 to 10, 6; from 10 to 15, 2; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 3; from 30 to 40, 6; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 4; from 70 to 80, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

Officer Hoch's little budget regarding the health of the North Side, gives the following number of deaths and their cause, for the week ending June 6, 1874: Scarlet fever, 4; consumption, 3; convulsions, 3; congestion of the brain, 2; inflamation of the bowels, 2; apoplexy, 2; and of the following one each: Liver complaint, Scarlatina, old age, tabes mesenterica, peretinites, pneumonia, diabetas, mellitus, acute pneumonia. Total, 24. Males, 15, females 9. All white.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of this county Yesterday held fourteen several Conventions, for the nomination of a county ticket. This was a severe strain to put upon the party, but it came through it all, safely, and may congratulate itself, to-day, upon having succeeded in making generally acceptable nominations. There are exceptions, but they are not numerous, and the dissatisfaction is probably less than is usual upon such occasions.

As was anticipated by every one, the Congressional conventions nominated General NEGLEY in the Twenty-second district and Hon. THOMAS M. BAYNE in the Twenty-third. Mr. BAYNE is the present District Attorney, and has done yeoman service, heretofore, in the Republican ranks, as did also his competitor. Either of them was acceptable, and the people having decided in favor of Mr. BAYNE, he is fairly entitled to the party support.

For the Senate, in the three districts which elect this fall, HUGH MCNEILL has been nominated in the Allegheny district, MILES S. HUMPHREYS on the South Side, and JOHN C. NEWMYER in the Middle district. These are all creditable nominations. We have before spoken, as highly as we knew how, of both Messrs. HUMPHREYS and NEWMYER. They have both rendered efficient service at Harrisburg, and both have well deserved the unanimous nominations they have received. Mr. MCNEILL is somewhat new to the political arena, but is a very worthy, solid and clear-headed man. He has been a hardworking, faithful Republican, and our Allegheny friends have made a good selection in choosing him. His competitor was an equally worthy and deserving man, and the closeness of the vote shows how difficult it was to choose between two such excellent candidates.

For the Legislature, in the First district, the men chosen are Messrs. GERWIG, LONG and GRAHAM. Mr. GERWIG was a member last winter, and won the especial regard of all who knew him. He was patient, attentive and industrious; and his experience will qualify him for greater usefulness next winter. Mr. LONG has been an active Republican for many years, is intelligent, judicious and trusty, and will make an excellent representative. Mr. GRAHAM is a young merchant, engaged in the leather trade, and is spoken of very highly by all who know him. Altogether, Allegheny has a good legislative ticket, and one sure of success.

In the Second district, composed of the lower wards of the city, the nominees are JAMES ONSLOW and CHARLES JEREMY. Mr. ONSLOW was the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Constitutional Convention, and has spent a number of winters at Harrisburg in the capacity of correspondent of several newspapers. He is familiar with all the details of legislation; and being gifted with intelligence, sound judgment and discretion, he is well qualified for the duties of a legislator. Mr. JEREMY represents the Welsh element in our population, is very popular and well known, and has had sufficient experience in City Councils to qualify him for legislative life. He is a man of intelligence, uprightness and integrity, and will make a good representative.

In the Third district, which is Democratic, no nomination was made; but in the Fourth the great struggle of the day came off. Mr. WAINWRIGHT, one of the old members, was renominated, and Messrs. D. B. MORRISON, JAMES LARIMER and Dr. MCCORD were nominated along with him. Mr. WAINWRIGHT has served two sessions, and has the experience and the intelligence necessary to make him a good legislator. Mr. MORRISON is a rising young lawyer of the city. Mr. LARIMER served as an officer of the House last winter, and Dr. MCCORD is one of the prominent young men of the South Side. All these gentlemen are commended to us strongly by those who know them best as in every way deserving of support.

In the Fifth district, Messrs. CHRISTY and SAMPLE were nominated. Mr. CHRISTY was a member last winter, and served faithfully, and Mr. SAMPLE has had two years' experience as a member of the House in former years. Both gentlemen are therefore well qualified for the places to which they have been named.

In the Sixth district, Mr. YOUNG, who has served two years very successfully, was renominated, and Mr. ARCHIBALD, of Union township, was nominated with him. Mr. ARCHIBALD is a miner, and Secretary of the Miners' Association. He is, besides, a local Methodist preacher, and a very good one, at that. His nomination is peculiarly gratifying to the miners, and Mr. ARCHIBALD, being a man of excellent attainments, is in all respects a good selection.

Take it all in all, the legislative ticket is a very good one, and we trust it will prove acceptable to our party friends.

The nomination for Judge of the Orphans' Court was very fittingly and deservingly bestowed on WILLIAM G. HAWKINS, Jr., Esq. His practice, as a member of the bar, has qualified him, in a peculiar degree, for this special position, and he is, emphatically, the right man in the right place. The position is a new one, and one of considerable importance; and it is a matter of congratulation that one so worthy has been found to fill it.

For District Attorney, E. A. MONTOOTH, Esq., was nominated, and J. MCQUAIDE, Esq., for Assistant. Both of these young gentlemen are lawyers of recognized ability, and are both possessed of the qualifications necessary for their place. They have both been earnest and hard workers in the party, and being both popular and qualified, cannot fail of an election.

For Commissioner, GEORGE W. WEDDELL, of Versailles township, was nominated. He is a very excellent and competent man; but as the Constitution says that the first election for Commissioner shall be in 1875, it was hardly worth while to nominate a candidate for that office.

For Director of the Poor HENRY CHALFANT, Esq., of Wilkins, was chosen. He is now serving in the board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of JAMES G. MURRAY, Esq., and the selection is, in all respects, a creditable one.

We feel certain we could have bettered this ticket, in several important respects, if the matter had been at our disposal; but we are not inclined to complain because we could not have all our preferences gratified, and are content to submit to the expressed wishes of those to whom the task was entrusted. It would have been much better, we are satisfied, if these nominations had not been made until a later date; but as they are made, and are seemingly satisfactory, nothing remains but to support them with the usual energy and effort.

CONGRESS has marked out the true policy in ordering governmental surveys of all the proposed transportation routes from the West to the East, before committing itself to the work of opening those routes. If these surveys are fairly and faithfully made, we are satisfied that the estimated cost of them will frighten the country from ever attempting them. We say "them," because it is certain that no *one* of them can be adopted to the exclusion of the rest, and that all will have to be taken together to secure the needed support. The lowest estimate for them is $150,000,000; and $400,000,000 will probably be nearer the actual mark. It is not at all likely that any such costly project can succeed.

At the same time, Congress has ordered the survey of a ship canal from the Mississippi to the ocean, large enough for ships drawing twenty-five feet. This, also, is a step in the right direction. That is a work which the government should undertake before any other is thought of; and if that canal can be built and made practicable, the necessity for the other routes will measurably be done away with.

AN IMPORTANT bankrupt decision has just been rendered by Chief Justice WAITE, sitting in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Virginia, to the effect that the amendment to the bankrupt bill, passed in 1873, was unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. The petitioner for the benefit of the bankrupt laws was formerly editor of the Hagerstown *Mail*. He was indebted to several persons in Hagerstown and Chambersburg, upon contracts entered into before his removal to Virginia, and before the new Constitution of that State, providing a homestead exemption of two thousand dollars, had been adopted. The intent of the act of 1873 was to give petitioners for the benefit of the bankrupt law an opportunity to plead this homestead reservation in bar of debts contracted before the Constitution of 1869, and the exemption laws passed in pursuance thereof, had gone into effect. Judge WAITE held the act of 1873 to be void, and decided the Hagerstown judgments, afterwards recorded in Virginia, to be liens on the bankrupt's estate.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
COL. THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
HON. JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
HON. MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. P. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

POLITICAL.

State.

At the meeting of the Lancaster county Republican Committee on Monday, the new rules for governing nominations were adopted, and will be submitted to a vote of the people at the primary elections on the 20th of the present month. Under the new rules the party abandons the Crawford county system, and returns to delegate conventions.

The Greensburg *Argus* issues an extra, giving the results of the Democratic primary election in Westmoreland county. We give the footings: Congress—Latta, 2,301; Turney, 3,177; State Senate—Clarke, 3,837; Woods, 1,627; Assembly—McLean, 2,830; Arnold, 2,140; Kline, 2,262; Toner, 3,610; Piper, 2,640; Hargnett, 1,986; Sheriff—McCune, 306; Guffey, 2,668; Borlin, 1,232; Kettering, 951; Clifford, 381; District Attorney—Kline, 1,503; Harvey, 2,423; Gill, 1,536; Commissioner—Bierer, 1,542; Butterfield, 1,498; West, 1,540; Heiple, 101; Freeman, 766; Poor Director—Eisaman, 1,114; Holtzer, 1,556; Johnston, 2,478; Auditor—Lawson, 1,938; Dick, 3,461.

In response to the demand of the Erie county Republican Committee for a new deal in the matter of Congressional nominations in that district, by which that county would come in for a larger number of conferees, the Republican Committee of Warren county adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican County Committee of Warren county, having considered the proposition of the Erie Republican County Committee, they deem it inexpedient and unwise at this time to go into conference with the other counties, for the purpose of raising the question of representation, altering or changing the mode of nominating a candidate for Congress in this district; that the usage of the Republican party for a long time has established the rule which has now become a law: fixing the number of delegates at three from each county, and the mode of nominating a candidate, and that we do not feel authorized to depart from the law so established, until directed by the Republican party of the county through their county convention.

General.

Among the names mentioned as the possible successor of Carl Schurz in the United States Senate from Missouri, is that of General Shields, with whom Mr. Lincoln once came very near fighting a duel, and who was United States Senator from Illinois some twenty years ago.

The Buffalo *Express* asks these pertinent questions: "Is it not a little gauzy in Republican papers to commend the appointment of Democrats by a Republican Executive, on the grounds of 'fairness and nonpartizanship?' If that is the correct principle, why not advocate putting none but Democrats in nomination by Republican conventions? What business has a party trying to be non-partisan, anyway?"

It is said that the surest way of securing the perpetual ascendancy of the Republican party is to give the Democrats an occasional lease of power. The doing of evil, that good may come, is always a doubtful experiment. The Republicans of Delaware county tried it last fall, and now that the lease they granted has expired, there is no likelihood that they will renew it.—*Delaware County Republican.*

Tobacco Smoke Good for the Teeth.

It is not only fair on tobacco to point out that it is gradually clearing itself from many of the serious charges brought against it. It has been frequently and persistently alleged that among other ill effects (besides death and madness) produced by tobacco is destruction of the teeeth. This, it appears, is entirely a mistake. Instead of tobacco causing the teeth to decay, it is the very best thing in the world for them, and those who wish to preserve their teeth should immediately take to smoking, if they have not already indulged in the habit. At a lecture on teeth, laughing gas and electricity as connected with the dental surgery, delivered last month in London by Mr. Thomas Brown, the lecturer observed that it was popularly considered that the practice of smoking deteriorated the teeth. "There could," he added, "be no greater fallacy. It was true that it sometimes discolored the teeth, but it did not cause decay; on the contrary' it prevented decay on account of the disenfecting properties of tobacco smoke." This leaves the British Anti-Tobacco Association and other kindred bodies in a very disagreeable position, for it destroys all confidence in the awful predictions they are in the habit of uttering as to the fete of smokers. If tobacco does not injure the teeth, but is in fact good for them, perhaps it does not shorten life, but is even favorable to longevity.—*Every Saturpay.*

Co-Operative Associations.

The New York *Bulletin* notes the slow headway of the co-operative principle in this country, as compared with its progress and popularity in England. It has mostly failed here. If, we quote, co-operation were general, the trades unions, as middlemen between employer and employed, would be crowded to the wall; for then the workingmen would be in a position to make their own contracts and regulate wages and hours of labor to suit themselves. There are 746 organizations now in operation in the United Kingdom, numbering 300,587 members. The share capital amounted at the end of 1872 to £2,784,000, and the sums of £10,176,000 were paid, and £11,379,000 received during the year in cash for goods. The disposable net profit amounted to £807,748. The cause in part of the failure of most of the co-operative societies in this country is, the editor thinks, that everybody wants to be "boss," and the man of few talents insists upon perfect equality with the man who has many.

The President of the Boston Common Council, in a recent lecture npon leather, presented the following useful statistics:

During the year 1870, there were in the United states 4,237 tanneries and 3,082 currying establishments, employing 30,811 men and using 1,255,340 cords of bark. A capital of $55,024,290 was invested in the business, and the aggregate sum of $12,088,530 was paid as wages to workmen. Mr. Hill further stated that while the value of the iron business in the United States in 1870 was less than $100,000,000, of the cotton trade less than $178,000,000, of woolen goods less than $208,000,000, the value of the leather business exceded $236,000,000. The tanning business in Massachusetts was only surpassed by New York and Pensylvania. In the currying business, Massachusetts was vastly ahead of all other States, employing more than one-third of the men, and engaging more than one-fourth of, the capitol in the business in this country. Of 196 currying establishments in Massachusetts, 49 were in Salem and 34 in Peabody. In 1873 New York and Boston received 3,444,778 hides, including 147,346 from domestic ports, principally from those of Texas. In 1873 Salem received 17,327 cords of bark, and Peabody 14,677 cords, requiring 2,539 cars or a train seventeen miles in length for transportation. In currying hides, Mr. Hill said they were haneled no less than 81 times before the leather was ready for the market.

IT now seems to be pretty generally conceded that the disasters to the sugar, rice and cotton crops in the South will not be as serious as we were at first led to expect. In most of the large cotton districts the water has sufficiently subsided to allow replanting to commence. If the new plant can be got in by the 15th of June the prospect will be encouraging. The rich alluvial deposits will strengthen and hasten the growth both of the cane and cotton plant. Rice, of course, will not be greatly injured if the large volume of water is speedily removed from it. Precisely such a condition of things prevailed in 1858 and 1859, and the cotton crops of those years are without precedent in extent of yield and firmness of texture. There is time yet for recuperation and the prevalent apprehension of an in adequate supply in our principal stables seem to have been entirely premature.

During the year ending May 31, the total revenue of New Hampshire from all sources was $740,062 24, and the total expenditure, including interest on the debt, $434,491 82, leaving a surplus of $305,570 42.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1874.

Freedman's Savings Bank.

Fred. Douglass, the President, and a number of the Trustees of the Freedman's Savings Bank, made a statement of the business of their bank to-day before Senator Scott, appointed for that purpose by the Committee of Conference. The Trustees, after stating the condition of the bank, expressed a wish to be permitted to wind up its affairs and to resume on a new basis. The Senate favor winding up the bank at once, and the House favor letting it run on for a year and then wind up. Senator Scott will report the result of to-day's hearing to the Committee.

The Steamboat Bill.

Senator Chandler still expects to be able to obtain the consent of the Committee on Commerce to report the Steamboat bill to the Senate, so that it can be placed upon the calendar. It is believed that the bill cannot pass this session, though if before the Senate it may be discussed.

The New Currency Bill.

It is said to-night by Senators and members apparently advised, that the President will accept the new bill reported by the Currency Conference Committee, with thirty-seven and a half per cent. retirement.

The Steam Boiler Commission

Are making preparations to resume their experiments in boiler explosions. There is still a balance of fifty thousand dollars of the original appropriation which, with the material and appliances on hand, will suffice for two more series of experiments. The Chairman of the Commission states that the experiments at Sandy Hook will begin July 1st, and at Pittsburgh a few weeks later. The Commission propose to erect a standard steam gauge and require all manufacturers to conform to this. It was developed in the experiments of last year, that a variation from five to ten pounds occurred in the gauges. It is believed that the only way to remedy this, is to have a standard by which all gauges must be tested. The standard will consist of a column of mercury one hundred and fifty feet high and one inch in diameter, with a graduated scale, and will test eight hundred pounds. All gauges will have to conform to this, and manufacturers will be compelled to furnish a certificate with each gauge, that it is of standard quality. The government standard will be placed in one of the towers of the Smithsonian building, the Secretary of that institution having consented.

The Arkansas Investigation.

Two witnesses from Arkansas, Messrs. Gage and Howard, were examined to-day before Judge Poland's Select Committee on Government affairs in that State. They testified that nine-tenths of the people of the State were perfectly well satisfied with the present form of government as recognized by the President, and that to recommit the State to the terror that prevailed under the Brooks Government would be most disastrous to all the interests of the State. Thus far the special committee have taken the testimony of a number of citizens of Arkansas, and all agree that the existing government should be recognized and retained.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1874.

The Moiety Bill,

as finally passed by the Senate to-night, is substantially in the same condition as reported by the Finance Committee. The letter of A. T. Stewart, no doubt, influenced the Senate in reconsidering its determination not to insert the clause requiring the production of books and papers. Owing to the efforts of Mr. Conkling, the interests of the informers, so far as pending cases are concerned, have also been provided for.

New Minister to Berlin.

The resignation of Mr. Bancroft as Minister to Berlin having been announced some time since, the President to-day nominated J. C. Bancroft Davis, the First Assistant Secretary of State, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Bancroft has purchased the fine residence of ex-Senator Harlan, in this city, and will pass the remainder of his years, already three score and ten, here, completing the closing volumes of his history of the United States. The archives of the government and the great library of the United States afford every facility for his work.

Printing the "Globe."

The Senate Committee on Printing to-day heard what Rives and Bailey, late publishers of the *Congressional Globe*, had to say on the printing of the debates of Congress. These parties have been soreheaded ever since the work was transferred to the Government Printing Office and have trumped up every variety of charge against Congressional printer Clapp, in hopes of influencing Congress to restore the work to the old regime and excessive cost. As Mr. Bailey has charged Mr. Clapp with a discrepancy of forty-nine thousand dollars, the committee will examine that subject first. The case on the part of Rives and Bailey is purely one of self interest and so manifestly so that they have entirely lost the sympathy of those who were perhaps at one time disposed to favor them.

The Finance Bill.

Senator Morton will make an effort to get up the Finance bill to-morrow, which will doubtless lead to some discussion, as several other important measures are its rivals for precedence of discussion. Considering the proximity of the day of adjournment, the discussion of the bill would be time wasted, as it is not now of a character to receive the President's signature, judging from his views on the subjects incorporated in the bill, expressed several days since to your correspondent.

A Good Job of Composition.

The government printing office has just performed a remarkable feat of composition and printing. On Wednesday last the codified laws of the United States, as revised and amended by Congress, were sent to be printed. Three days from the time of receiving them, the laws complete, with marginal references, making one thousand and thirty-six pages, quarto, were returned in print to Congress. Considering the accuracy which the work requires, and consequently the care in proof-reading and corrections, this is considered a great feat, and one of which Congressional Printer Clapp and foreman Brian can feel justly proud. Members of Congress to-day were unanimous in the expression of their surprise.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

PARIS, June 9.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Gererd, deputy from the Department of Nievre and member of the Left, read a document which he stated had been circulated during the recent election in that department. The paper urges the Bonapartist officials to confer all appointments in their gift upon retired officers who are in favor of the election of M. Burgoing, the Bonapartist candidate, and adds that the Minister of Finances M. Moone has furnished lists of such officers to the government. M. Girerd demanded an honest inquiry into the affair.

M. Rouher disclaimed any knowledge of the document, and insinuated that it was fictitious. He declared himself in favor of in inquiry, and would discuss the subject when the results of the investigation should be presented to the Assembly.

M. Gambetta accussed Ministers Magne and Crissy of complicity in this discreditable business.

The Bonapartist members of the Assembly indorsed M. Rouher's offer to discuss the matter when investigated.

M. Rouher then reminded the Chamber of the charges in relation to improper and fraudulent contracts and appointments reported by the committee on the acts of the September government against M. Gambetta. A violent scene followed.

M. Gambetta replied that he had always answered the questions of the committee, but did not admit the right of "wretches," with which term he branded the Bonapartists, to question him. The tumult and shouting which this reply provoked, rendered M. Rouher's rejoinder inaudable.

M. Ruffet threatened to move a vote of censure on M. Gambetta for the words he had spoken.

After the sitting M. Gambetta and his friends were followed as they were leaving the chamber, and insulted by Bonapartists. The occurrence is considered as of a serious character, and causes great excitement in Paris.

The Left claims that 330 members are pledged to vote for the dissolution of the Assembly, and they only require thirty more votes to carry the motion, which they intend to introduce at the earliest day possible.

England.

THE "TIMES" ON SPANISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, June 9.—The *Times* this morning, in an editorial article commenting on the communication recently sent to the various powers by the Spanish government, says: "It is a hint that the time approaches when the Spanish government must be received within the pale of nations on terms of equality. If it be proved that the Carlist generals are incapable of keeping the enemy at bay in Biscay and Navarre, the insurrection is likely to collapse. The limits of the Carlist strength on Carlist ground are now pretty well defined, and when the national army resumes operations, it is not likely to encounter effectual resistance. These more cheerful prospects justify the Spanish government in making an appeal to the public opinion of the world, and should Serrano maintain himself and constitute a stable *de facto* government, we know of no reason why it should not be recognized as well as MacMahons."

Italy.

RECEPTION OF THE PILGRIMS BY THE POPE.

ROME, June 9.—The pilgrims from the United States, accompanied by one hundred American Catholic resident at Rome, proceeded to the Vatican to-day and were received by the Pope. Bishop Dwinger, on introducing them, expatiated on the unalterable devotion of the Catholics of the United States to the Holy Father. Honestly loving liberty, they heartily condemned the tyrannical persecutions of the Church by braggarts false to liberty and estranged from God. Dr. Theard spoke briefly in the same spirit.

The Pope replied that, amid the darkness which encompassed the world, this manifestation was a ray of light. The enemies of the Holy Church were numerous. It was a great consolation to look upon the New World, where the true faith had so marvelously developed as to require the frequent creation of new dioceses. Still, false religion prevailed on a large part of that Continent, and we must constantly pray for the restoration of all to the true faith.

The Pilgrims then advanced one by one and kissed the Pope's hand and presented the gifts they had brought from America. After a most interesting interview, the Pilgrims withdrew, deeply impressed. They propose, on a future occasion, to present an album containing the signature of each member of the pilgrimage. On Thursday next the entire party will receive the Communion from the hands of the Pope.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

W. G. Hawkins, Esq., for Judge of the Orphans' Court.

E. A. Montooth, Esq., for District Attorney, and John McQuaide, Esq., for Assistant.

Mr. G. W. Weddell for Commissioner, and Henry R. Chalfant for Director of the Poor.

Senatorial and Representative Delegates to the State Convention, Etc,, Etc.

Gen. James S. Negley and Col. Thos. M. Bayne for Congress.

Messrs. Hugh McNeill. John C. Newmyer and Miles S. Humphries for State Senate.

Messrs. Henry M. Long, W. P. Graham, Henry Gerwig, James Onslow, Chas. Jeremy, D. B. Morrison, S. J. Wainwright, J. P. McCord, James Larimer, B. C Christy, H K. Sample, A. B. Young and George Archbold for the House of Representatives.

The delegates chosen on Saturday last, to the several Republican nominating conventions assembled on Tuesday morning, at the respective places of meeting, as desagnated in the call of the County Executive Committee. It is needless to say that there was an unusual degree of interest manifested in regard to the result. In some of the Legislative Conventions, and in those for District Attorney and County Commissioner, there were animated contests. The Congressional and Senatorial nominations were easily effected, as was also the nomination for Judge of the Orphans' Court. Below will be found the proceedings of the several conventions:

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

This convention met in Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall, and was called to order by Capt. Beltzhoover, who stated that the first business was to appoint secretaries.

Col. Norman W. Smith, Capt. Louis Hager, James S. Steel and Wm. Ludenberg were appointed.

The roll was then called, and the delegates presented their credentials. [We failed to obtain a list of the names.]

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Capt. Dalgleish, Gen. A. L. Pearson was chosen permanent Chairman, and the temporary Secretaries were made permanent officers.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Messrs. Thos. MacConnell, Jr., Anthony Bell, W. H. Dennison, A. Latham and James Rees were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

LETTERS OF WITHDRAWAL.

The chairman then read the following letter:

PITTSBURGH, June 9, 1874.

To the President and Members of the Congressional Convention of the Twenty-second District:

GENTLEMEN: Regarding the recent primaries as no fair expression of the choice of Republican voters, I shall not be a candidate before the Convention.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HOWARD.

The Chairman also read a letter from David Kirk, Esq., as follows:

To the President and Members of Congressional Convention, No. 1:

GENTLEMEN: As I have been defeated at the primaries, it is unnecessary for your honorable body to waste time in balloting (so far as I am concerned). I therefore withdraw my name as a candidate for Congress. Thanking my many friends for their strenuous exertions in my behalf, and regretting that they were not more successful, more on their account than my own, I cheerfully bow to the will of the majority, as expressed through the selected channels, according to party rules, and will do all I can to secure the election of my successful competitor, and the triumphant election of the entire Republican ticket.

Very respectfully, DAVID KIRK.

GENERAL NEGLEY NOMINATED.

Mr. J. B. Smith, of the Twenty-second ward, then nominated General Jas. S. Negley as Congressional candidate of the Twenty-second district.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, the nomination was made unanimous.

General Negley was subsequently introduced, and made a brief speech, in which he expressed his thanks for the nomination. He regretted that during the contest things had occurred of an unpleasant nature, but he, for his part, accepted in the broadest charity, the popular endorsement as adequate to obliterate all feeling of wrongs endured. If re-elected he would continue to labor for a stable government, the diffusion of knowledge, for equal rights and the protection of American industries, the elevation of the middle and lower classes of society, and the protection of capital.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A large majority of the Republican voters of the Twenty-second Congressional District of Pennsylvania have, a fourth time, declared their preference for Hon. James S. Negley as their Representative in the Congress of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, General Negley has, by his constant attention to his responsible duties, and his unflinching zeal in behalf of our industrial interests, merited this mark of appreciation; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Republican voters of the Twenty-second Congressional District, hereby give assurance to General Negley of our continued confidence and cordial support, and heartily recommend him to every one of our fellow citizens interested in the material prosperity of this district particularly, and the county generally. As a tried and faithful representative of the people, he is deserving of the support of all who appreciate the protection and development of our home industries.

Resolved, That the interest exhibited by General Negley in behalf of the mining and steamboat interests, deserves and should receive our hearty endorsements.

Resolved, That the policy of the Republican party in favor of the protection of American industry, enunciated in local, State and national platforms, renders it imperative that Congress shall carefully consider the recent depressed condition of our industries and promptly take such measures as will relieve the 500,000 working people, now deprived of employment.

Resolved, That we deem it important to this, as well as to the general interests of our commercial marine, that the iron shipbuilding of the country should be liberally encouraged, and the present promising efforts to compete against Europe in iron shipbuilding thus established as a prosperous and permanent industry.

Resolved, That we also regard it as vitally important that proper encouragement should be extended to the trans-continental lines of railway, in process of construction, in order that the many springs of industrial activity may at once be put in motion, the people and Government benefitted, and the resources of the vast Northwest and Southwest opened, and made to contribute to the yearly increase of the permanent wealth of the country.

The convention then adjourned.

CONGRESS, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

This Convention, composed of delegates to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Twenty-third District, assembled in the Common Council chamber, Allegheny, and was called to order by Mayor Fleming.

Messrs. Alex. Patterson and W. D. Moorhead were chosen Secretaries pro tem.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then received from all the districts except Crescent township:

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—John Lowden.
Second ward—W. W. Ackley.
Third ward first precinct—John Ekin.
Third ward second precinct—Fred. Lang.
Fourth ward first precinct—J. H. Haslett.
Fourth ward second precinct—Jones.
Fifth ward—Alex. Patterson.
Sixth ward—Fred. Thomas.
Seventh ward—Geo. Berl.
Eighth—John C. Fisher.
Ninth—David Davis.
Tenth—J. O. S. Golden.
Eleventh—P. Neuhurt.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport first ward—E. C. Helpine.
McKeesport second ward—Jas. O'Neil.
McKeesport third ward—Jacob Evert.
Bellevue—W. B. Neir.
Elizabeth—Thos. Duff.
Etna—Henry Lutz.
Millvale—S. N. Johnson.
Sewickley—H. B. Hamilton.
Sharpsburg—N. G. Ayers.
Tarentum—David Baker.
Verona—John Clark.

TOWNSHIPS.

East Deer—R. W. Row.
Elizabeth, first precinct—Wm. McDonald.
Elizabeth, second precinct—G. W. Sample.
Elizabeth, third precinct—J. B. Copeland.
Elizabeth, fourth precinct—John A. Watson
Fawn—John Esler.
Findley—A F Bayne.
Forward—P. A. Little.
Franklin—Isaac Skiles.
Hampton—James Marshall.
Harrison—Mat. Murdoch.
Indiana, first precinct—— McPherson.
Indiana, second precinct—Ad. W. Wilson.
Kilbuck, first precinct—John Hamilton.
Kilbuck, second precinct—T. M. Sholes.
Leet—Robert Caney.
Lincoln—William Neely.
Marshall—Thomas Robinson.
McCandless—James Wallace.
Moon—W. D. Shrodes.
Neville—George A. Cole, Jr.
North Fayette—George Dickson.
North Versailles—A. J. Shoup.
Ohio—David Duff.
Patton, first precinct—W. L. Hunter.
Patton, second precinct—John Thompson.
Pine—A. S. McCord.
Plum—S. P. Koontz.
Reserve—Charles Froelich.
Richland—Wm. Dickson.
Ross, first precinct—W. T. Moorhead.
Ross, second precinct—Aug. Rodny.
Shaler, first precinct—C. Banerline.
Shaler, second precinct—Abram Brown.
Sewickley—Jos. W. McPherson.
South Fayette—John Collins.
South Versailles, first precinct—Joseph Kirkwood.
South Versailles, second precinct—David Auld.
South Versailles, third precinct—J. L. Penny.
West Deer—G. W McCallister.

Chairman Fleming congratulated the Convention on the harmony with which they had completed the call of the roll. He thought this argued well for the first Convention of the Twenty-third district.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

was then announced to be in order, and Col. J. D. Copeland, of Elizabeth, was nominated and unanimously elected permanent chairman.

The following permanent Secretaries were then chosen: Messrs. Alex. Patterson, W. T. Moorehead, Dr. W. L. Hunter, A. J. Schanke, W. B. Neil and R. W. Row.

It was then moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Congress, which was carried.

Col. T. M. Bayne and Alex. M. Watson were nominated.

On motion of Mr. Golden, it was decided to call the country districts first. The list was then called, with the following result:

Thomas M. Bayne........47
Alex. M. Watson........17

The Chair announced the result, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

Calls were made for Col. Bayne, and in response he came forward, and on being introduced by the chair, returned his thanks to the convention for the kind support which had been accorded him. He assured those who had supported him that he would never betray the trust which had been reposed in him. If elected, he would endeavor to represent them as an honest and honorable man, as he claimed to be. He would protect the river and manufacturing interests of the district, and endeavor to promote the interests of the great Republican party, inside of which he believed to be the proper place for reform.

The remarks of the Colonel were received with enthusiastic applause, and at the conclusion the convention adjourned.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION NO. 1.

This convention met in the Young Men's Club room, Allegheny, and was called to order by Mr. Arthur Hobson.

Mr. George Moul was chosen temporary Chairman, and Messrs. Arthur Hobson and W. H. Douglass temporary Secretaries.

The roll was then called, and when Sewickley was reached the McBrier and McNeill delegates (Messrs. Nevin and Glancey) both claimed seats. After some discussion, both these delegates were admitted.

A permanent organization was then effected by the election of Mr. H. M. Long as Chairman.

Messrs. Hugh McNeill and James McBrier were then named as candidates.

THE BALLOT.

On calling the delegates the following votes were cast by the parties named.

For McNeil—First ward Allegheny, H. M. Long; Second ward, James McFarland; Third ward, first precinct, David Lewis; Fourth ward, first precinct, R. M. Blair; Fifth ward, Wm. Heagy; Eighth ward, Geo. Moule; Ninth ward, Francis Jones.

Boroughs and townships—Bellevue. W. H. Douglass; Sewickley, R. M. Glancey; Kilbuck, Jacob Eicher; Reserve, Jacob Beckert. Total, 11.

For McBrier—Allegheny City, Third ward, first precinct, Arthur Hobson; second precinct, Linkenfelter; Fifth ward, John H. Trimble; sixth ward, A. J. Price; Tenth ward, J. W. Day; Eleventh ward, Charles Hartman; Sewickley, C. F. Nevin; Ohio, M. Stevens—total nine.

Mr. Douglass then moved that Mr. McNeil's nomination be made unanimous, which was done, and the successful nominee called upon for a speech.

Mr. McNeil then stepped forward and said, smilingly: "I thank you heartily for this honor you have conferred upon me, and if elected, will try to fulfill my duty in the future as I have done in the past."

For delegates to the State Convention, Peter Walters and Arthur Hobson were named, and the latter gentleman withdrawing, Walters had the field to himself. His nomination was then made unanimous.

On motion the Convention expressed itself in favor of the delegate acting in the interests of the Hon. J. L. Graham for Lieutenant Governor.

The Convention then adjourned.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION, NO. 2.

B. B. Coursin, Esq., called this Convention to order at ten minutes past ten. He stated that from information he had received there would be no contests, and consequently there need be no excitement.

Wm. Swisshelm and Samuel Wallace were chosen temporary Secretaries.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then received. Every district was represented:

PITTSBURGH.

Sixteenth ward, first precinct—Adam Miller.
Sixteenth ward, second precinct—James McCord.
Seventeenth ward, first precinct—Wm. Scott.
Seventeenth ward second precinct—J. F. Evans.
Eighteenth ward—C. W. Lewis.
Nineteenth ward—P. D. Perchwaut.
Twentieth ward—J. A. Hiller.
Twenty-first ward, first precinct—C. B. Bostwick.
Twenty-first ward, second precinct—B. Fix.
Twenty-second ward, first precinct—Hartley Howard.
Twenty-second ward, second precinct—R. A. Kell.
Thirty-seventh ward—Wm. Anderson.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, first ward—J. W. Patterson.
McKeesport, second ward—W. E. Harrison.
McKeesport, third ward—B. B. Coursin.
Braddock's—J. H. Shallenberger.
Elizabeth—Josiah Speer.
Etna—J. L. Forsaith.
Millvale—C. C. Miller.
Sharpsburg—Peter Kiel, Jr.
Tarentum—John Kennedy.
Verona—Geo. L. Lee.

TOWNSHIPS.

Elizabeth, first precinct—John Speer.
Elizabeth, second precinct—Thos. L. Stewart.
Elizabeth, third precinct—David Rankin.
Elizabeth, fourth precinct—John H. Watson.
East Deer—Wm. Street.
Fawn—John Marvin.
Forward—Isaac Wall.
Franklin—Isaac Neely.
Hampton—Robert Scott.
Harrison—James Lemon.
Indiana, first precint—Alfred Quinette.
Indiana, second precint—J. G. Weir.
Leet—W. L. Jones.
Lincoln—S. G. Pollock.
McCandless—Sam. Wallace.
Marshall—George Neely.
North Versailles—G. M. Bowman.
Penn—Robert Marshall.
Patton, first precinct—Robert E. Stewart.
Patton, second precint—Wm. N. Haymaker.
Pine, E. W. Kidd.
Plum, H. W. Hastings.
Richland, J. S. Crawford.
Ross, First precinct, J. M. Brown.
Ross, Second precinct, Geo. F. Quail.
Sewickley, John F. Marks.
South Versailles, First precinct, J. C. Penny.
South Versailles, Second precinct, And. McClure.
South Versailles, Third precinct. Benj. Meadowcroft.
Shaler, First precinct, F. M. Magee.
Shaler, Second precinct, Wm. C. Shaw.
Wilkins, First precinct, Wm. Swisshelm.
Wilkins, Second precinct, H. R. Chalfant.
West Deer, Allen Aber.

Wm. E. Harrison, of McKeesport, was nominated as permanent chairman by acclamation.

The temporary Secretaries were made permanent officers of the Convention.

It was moved to proceed to nominate candidates for State Senator. Agreed to.

Mr. B. B. Coursin nominated Hon. John C. Newmyer, and Mr. C. C. Bostwick named Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell.

Pending the discussion on a motion to vote *viva voce*, Mr. Bostwick withdrew the name of Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Newmyer was nominated by acclamation.

R. S. P. McCall was nominated for Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, but subsequently withdrew, and Mr. Thos. S. Mitchell chosen by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned.

MR. NEWMYER HEARD FROM.

Immediately after adjournment, Mr. Newmyer appeared, and being loudly called on, responded in a brief speech, thanking the Convention for the honor they had conferred upon him, and for the expression of confidence which the nomination conveyed. He felt a sense of the responsibilities of the position for which he had been named, and assured the Convention that, if elected, he would discharge the duties, as he understood them, to the best of his ability. [Applause.]

SENATORIAL CONVENTION—NO. 3.

This Convention met in the old City Hall, and was called to order promptly at ten o'clock by Mr. Jenkin Jones, after which Mr. Charles Evans, of the Twenty-ninth ward, was elected permanent chairman.

LIST OF DELEGATES—PITTSBURGH.

Twenty-fourth ward—David Emory.
Twenty-fifth ward—Robt. D. Bracey.
Twenty-sixth ward—Philip Bomgarton.
Twenty-seventh ward, Second precinct—Christ Willhelm.
Twenty-eighth ward—Daniel Wenke.
Twenty-ninth ward—Charles Evans.
Thirtieth ward—Richard Thomas.
Thirty-first ward—David Schering.
Thirty-second ward—Edward Bratt.
Thirty-fourth ward—John M. Stuart.
Thirty-fifth ward—John Better.
Thirty-sixth ward—Thomas Ralph.

BOROUGHS.

Chartiers—George W. Freeman.
Mansfield—David B. Stewart.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin, First precinct—J. P. Hillman.
Baldwin, Second precinct—Enoch Smith.
Chartiers—Richard Hotton.
Findley—A. H. Burns.
Jefferson—Wm. West.
Lower St. Clair—John Emery.
Moon—James E. McCormick.
Neville—Wm. B. Chillson.
North Fayette—Jos. McElherron.
Robinson, First precinct—Russell Errett.
Robinson, Second precinct—R. H. Gibson.
Stowe—J. R. Oliver.
South Fayette—Wm. Willhelm.
Upper St. Clair—John W. Connor.

Hon. Miles Humphreys was named as Senatorial candidate, and, on motion, was renominated by acclamation. He acknowledged this deserved compliment in a brief but appropriate speech.

Hon. Russell Errett was elected Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, there being no opposition.

The Convention then adjourned, having been in session about twenty minutes.

LEGISLATINE CONVENTION—No. 1.

This Convehtion to nominate three members of the House from the Allegheny district, was called to order by Mr. John A. Myler. Messrs. Canham and Behrhart were chosen Secretaries *pro tem.*

The credentials of delegates were then received. In the first precinct of the Fourth ward there was a tie between Messrs. Patterson and Anschutz, but there was no other contest. On the matter being referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Hanlon, Brown and McKenna, it was agreed that both delegates should be admitted.

LIST OF DELEGATES—ALLEGHENY.

First ward—P. McKenna.
Second ward—James Hunter.
Third ward, first precinct—J. K. Brown.
Third ward, second preeinct—W. Wettach.
Fourth Ward, first precinct—(Tie.)
Fourth ward, second precinct.—H. Berhost.
Fifth ward—J. Caughey.
Sixth ward—J. H. Grenet.
Seventh ward—C. C. Hax.
Eighth ward—H. Nesmith.
Ninth ward—W. R. Canham.
Tenth ward—Henry Kreiling.
Eleventh ward—W. G. Stubbs.

Mr. James Hunter, of the Second ward, was chosen permanent chairman by acclamation, and the temporary secretaries were continued.

A motion was adopted to vote by ballot, and Messrs. Brown and Wettach were appointed tellers.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The following gentlemen were then named as candidates: Messrs. W. C. Smythe, Samuel Hastings, Alfred Slack, Henry Long, James Walker, ,, D. Ramsey, Wm. Graham, Henry Gerwig. The name of Mr. Ramsey was withdrawn. The nominations were then closed, and the Convention proceeded to ballot—seven votes being necessary to a choice.

The following was the result of the first ballot:

Smythe........6
Gerwig........10
Slack........3
Long........3
Walker........5
Graham........5
Hastings........4

Mr. Gerwig was declared a nominee.

Mr. Samuel Hastings then withdrew, and a second ballot was taken, with the following result:

Smythe........6
Slack........4
Long........4
Walker........3
Graham........7

Mr. Graham was declared nominated. and a third ballot was proceeded with. The following is the result:

Smythe........3
Slack........2
Long........6
Walker........1

There being no choice, a fourth ballot was taken, as follows:

Smythe........4
Walker........1
Long........6
Slack........1

There still being no choice, the fifth and last ballot was taken, resulting in a choice, as follows:

Long........7
Smythe........5

Mr. Long was then declared nominated.

The successful candidates were loudly called for, and in response each made brief speeches, thanking the convention for the honor conferred. Mr. Long said that if elected he would fulfill his duties in such a way that no friend of his could look him in the face and say he had dishonored the trusts of the constituency.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTIONS.

The Convention then proceeded to choose three delegates to the State Convention. The following persons were nominated; James Marshall, Arthur Hobson, Theodore Myler, Hugh Renwick, W. C. Cook, Charles Hetzel, W. M. Claney, Joseph Golder.

Mr. Myler was the only one chosen on the first ballot, he receiving nine votes.

The second ballot resulted in the choice of Mr. Marshall, he receiving seven votes. On the third ballot there was no choice. On the fourth Hugh Renwick was chosen.

HON. JAMES L. GRAHAM FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Mr. Brown then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That recognizing the ability and peculiar fitness of Hon. James L. Graham to worthily fill the high position of Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth, we call upon the delegates to the State Convention representing this county to present and support his name for office before that convention.

This was adopted and the convention then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 2.

This Convention met at the Lincoln Club Rooms with quite a number of persons interested in the candidates for nomination. All the delegates were present as follows:

LIST OF DELEGATES—PITTSBURGH.

First ward—R. C. Elliott.
Second ward—Adolph Ludwig.
Third ward—Wm. H. Reed.
Fourth ward—Henry Darlington.
Sixth ward—Henry Kratz.
Seventh ward—Robt. M. Snodgrass.
Eighth ward—William Kerr.

Promptly at ten o'clock claims were made by two members of the County Committee that they each had authority to call the Convention to order. After some dispute the trouble was settled very promptly by Robt. C. Elliott, Esq., of the First ward, who said: I think this is all nonsense having two chairmen to call seven delegates to order. I'm talking to the delegates now. Gentlemen, I want to put an end to this. I move that Robert M. Snodgrass be elected permanent Chairman, and Harry Darlington be appointed Secretary.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Snodgrass then called the Convention to order, and the credentials of delegates were received. To the surprise of some persons there were no seats contested.

The naming of candidates for nomination was then declared in order.

Mr. Elliott nominated W. B. Hunter, of the First ward.

Mr. Ludwig nominated James Onslow.
Mr. Kerr nominated Charles Jeremy.
Mr. Darlington named Joseph Gazzam, Esq.
Mr. Reed nominated Gus. L. Braun.

THE BALLOT.

The ballot was then taken *viva voca* and resulted as follows:

Onslow........4
Jeremy........4
Hunter........2
Gazzam........2
Braun........2

Following is the vote of the several delegates: Mr. Elliott for Hunter and Onslow; Mr. Ludwig for Onslow and Jeremy; Mr. Reed for Onslow and Braun; Mr. Darlington for Gazzam and Onslow; Mr. Kratz for Jeremy and Gazzam; Mr. Snodgrass for Jeremy and Hunter, and Mr. Kerr for Braun an Jeremy.

The chairman announced that Messrs. Onslow and Jeremy were duly nominated and the result was applauded.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION

The chair called attention to the fact that the Convention was required to elect two representative to the State Convention, thereupon

Mr. Robert C. Elliott, of the First ward, said: Mr. Chairman, I don't think it is necessary to prolong this business. I move that Mr. Robert M. Snodgrsss, Chairman, and Mr. Henry Darlington, Secretary, of this convention, be elected delegates to the State Convention from this district.

Mr. Elliott put his motion and it was unanimously adopted, and thus the convention was concluded in less than twenty minutes.

HEARING FROM THE NOMINEES.

Mr. Jeremy was again called for, and in response said: "I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the honor conferred upon me. I will try to do my duty honestly and uprightly, without fear or partiality." [Applause.]

Major Onslow was then called upon for a speech. He said: "Allow me to return my sincere thanks for the nomination received this morning. If it is ratified at the polls in November next, I hope to so discharge the duties devolving upon me that my friends will never have cause to blush, and in a manner that will convince those who opposed me that they made a mistake." [Applause and cries of "good," etc.]

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION, NO. 3.

This district embraces the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards, and is entitled to one member of the House of Representatives. Being decidedly Democratic no Republican nomination was made. The convention organized however, and elected Mr. William Coates delegate to the State Convention.

LEGISLATIVE CONNENTION—NO. 4.

This convention composed of the Eleventh ward and Thirteenth to the Thirty-seventh wards of Pittsburgh, inclusive, met in Common Council chamber, to nominate four candidates for the House of Representatives, and was called to order by C. L. Magee, Esq.

Messrs. R. H. Smith, Thomas H. Hunter, and J. H. Miller were elected temporary Secretaries.

The list of wards was then called over by the Secretaries, and the delegates responded:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Eleventh ward—Thos. H. Hunter.
Thirteenth ward, First precinct—F. C. Bierman.
Thirteenth ward, Second precinct—J. C. Rayburn.
Fourteenth ward—Contested.
Fifteenth ward—Wm. Hosack.
Sixteenth ward, First precinct—Wm. Hill.
Sixteenth ward, Second precinct—R. H. Smith.
Seventeenth ward, First precinct—William Livingston.
Seventeenth ward, Second precinct—Chas. T. Trout.
Eighteenth ward—George Bendle.
Nineteenth ward—J. J. Lawson.
Twentieth ward—Wm. J. Friday.
Twenty-first ward, First precinct—William Sprague.
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—Wm. T. Furgeson.
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—Jas. A. Chambers.
Twenty-second ward, Second precinct—J. A. Miller.
Twenty-third ward—Geo. J. Luckey.
Twenty-fourth ward—Mark Donnelly.
Twenty-fifth ward—C. Fred. Vallowe.
Twenty-sixth ward—H. B. Chess.
Twenth-seventh ward, First precinct—Fred. Hauck.
Twenty-seventh ward, Second precinct—Henry Sunshine.
Twenty-eighth ward—Harry Moore.
Twenty-ninth ward—Henry Doyle.
Thirtieth ward—Eli Cosbly.
Thirty-first ward—Eli Sheck.
Thirth-second ward—Louis Hauck.
Thirty-third ward—Nathan Brokaw.
Thirty-fourth ward—John Auth.
Thirty-fifth ward—James Carnahan.
Thirty-sixth ward—Thos. Fording.
Thirty-seventh ward—Jas. S. Woodwell.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The following contests were announced: Thirteenth ward, F. C. Bierman, contested by W. J. Rook; Fourteenth ward, Henry C. Evans, contested by Samuel Whitehouse; Thirtieth ward, Eli C. Corbly, contested by Joseph A. Thompson; Thirty-second ward, Louis Hauch, contested by John Quigg.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Chairman then announced the election of permanent Chairman to be in order, and George J. Luckey and Thomas H. Hunter were nominated.

A ballot was then had which resulted as follows: Hunter, 18 votes; Luckey, 12 votes.

Mr. Hunter was declared elected, and at once took the President's chair.

In assuming the position the chairman, Mr. Hunter, said:

Gentlemen—I thank you very kindly indeed for the honor you have conferred on me, but as the weather is very warm I think it will be most acceptable to omit any speeches, and proceed to business.

Mr. Friday moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of five on contested seats. The motion was carried, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. W. J. Friday, Nathan Brokan, C. Ray Connor, Fred. Hampe and C. North.

A short recess was then had to enable the committee to hear and pass upon the contested cases.

REPORT ON CONTESTED SEATS.

At twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock the committee returned, and after order had been restored, reported in favor of W. J. Rook, contestant of F. C. Bierman, in the Thirteenth ward; in favor of Samuel Whitehouse, contestant of the seat of Henry Cf Evans, in the Fourteenth ward, and in favor o. Eli C. Corbley, of the Thirtieth ward, and Louis Hauch, of the Twenty-second ward, retain their seats.

The roll was then called on the question of the adoption of the report, and it was rejected by a vote of 10 ayes to 15 nays.

The announcement of the rejection of the report was received with applause.

Mr. Miller then moved that the report be laid on the table, which motion was carried.

Several motions here followed as to the admission of delegates from the contested wards, and it was finally agreed that the roll should be called in each case and the delegates indicate their preference.

The roll was then called in the case of the contest in the Thirteenth ward, and the vote stood 17 for Mr. Bierman to 11 for Mr. Rook.

The announcement of the result occasioned loud demonstrations of applause.

The vote was next taken in reference to the contest in the Fourteenth ward. After the vote had been taken, the clerks announced that the vote stood 15 for Evans to 15 for Whitehouse. The chairman was about to announce a tie vote, when Mr. Hauch stated he desired to vote. His name was then called and he voted in favor of Mr. Evans. The chairman then announced that Mr. Evans would be admitted. This announcement was received with much excitement, and calls on the part of Mr. Whitehouse for another vote. Mr. Friday moved that the room be cleared of all outsiders, but he was unable to get his motion recognized by the chairman.

Mr. Whitehouse—I dont think that vote was counted right. I want that vote taken over again. I don't believe it was counted right.

The Chairman then put the question as to whether the vote should be taken over again, and it was decided in the negative by a large majority.

On motion, Mr. Corbley, from the Thirtieth ward, and Mr. Hauch, from the Twenty-second ward, were admitted as delegates.

NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

It was then moved and carried that the Convention proceed to make nominations. The following names were proposed;

D. B. Morrison, S. B. McElroy, S. J. Wainwright, H. S. Baum, James Larimer, A. C. Park McKee, J. P. McCord, Samuel Harper and J. Vannote. Before proceeding to a ballot, however, the name of Park McKee was withdrawn.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The roll was called, and the first ballot resulted:

Morrison........17
McElroy........14
Wainwright........20
Baum........16
Larimer........17
Hays........15
McCord........17
Harper........12
Vannote........4

Messrs. Wainwright, Morrison, Larimer and McCord, having a majority, were declared nominated.

ONE MORE THAN ENOUGH.

Mr. Friday—Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct your attention to Mr. Hays' vote. I an willing to be qualified that he had 17 votes. I move that Mr. Hays be nominated by acclamation.

The Chairman put the question, and declared it carried.

A SCENE OF CONFUSION

followed that it is impossible to describe. The delegates left their seats and rushed forward to the clerk's desk. gesticulating and making vain efforts to be recognized by the Charman.

A delegate declared that there were five candidates now in nomination, and he moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Hays had been declared nominated.

The Chairman then put the motion to reconsider, amid a great deal of confusion, and declared it to be carried. He then announced that the ballot would be taken over again.

After a deal of wrangling, and futile efforts to have motions of various kinds put by the Chair, another ballot was ordered and resulted:

Morrison........21
McElroy........12
Wainwright........17
McCord........20
Hays........13
Harper........11
Larimer........18
Baum........16
Vannote........0

Messrs. Morrison, Wainwright, McCord and Larimer were then declared nominated.

Messrs. James S. Woodwell, Geo. H. Anderson, Adam Weaver and J. M. Shaffer were chosen delegates to the State Convention, and the Convention adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION—No. 5.

The Convention was called to order by T. M. Gillespie at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Harbaugh, Mr. Sweetly and Mr. Brown were chosen permanent Secretaries.

The credentials of the delegates were then passed in as follows:

LIST OF DELEGATES—BOROUGHS.

Bellevue—J. J. McCormick.
Braddocks—C. C. Fawcett.
Elizabeth—Sam. Walker.
Etna—Y. S. Thomas.
Millvale—F. G. Sedgwick.
McKeesport, First ward—J. G. Seeizes.
McKeesport, Second ward—B. Campbell.
McKeesport, Third ward—David Clark.
Sharpsburg—H. F. Dunbar.
Sewickley—Wm. Harbaugh.
Tarentum—E. C. Miller.
Verona—James Messick.

TOWNSHIPS.

Elizabeth, first precinct—M. M. Wilson.
Elizabeth, second precinct—R. Wilson.
Elizabeth, third precinct—Simon Harper.
Elizabeth, fourth precinct—J. H. Watson.
East Deer—F. W. Edmundson.
Forward—Wm. Schroder.
Fawn—R. H. Dawson.
Franklin—W. H. H. Riley.
Hampton—R. S. Ferguson.
Harrison—P. S. C. Hough.
Indiana, first precinct—R. McCorkle.
Indiana, second precinct—D. T. Johnson.
Killbuck, first precinct—J. T. Diffenbacher.
Killbuck, second precinct—Jas. Robinson.
Leet—George Gibb.
Lincoln—J. R. Hutton.
Marshall—A. Mashy.
McCandless—W. Dunlap.
North Versailles—J. Marshall.
Ohio—S. W. Morrow.
Patton first precinct—A. Lewis.
Patton second precinct—Alex. Elliott.
Penn—J. M. McClung.
Pine—Jacob Shafer.
Plum—J. Gray.
Reserve—W. H. Temple.
Richland—David S. Dickey.
Ross first precinct—J. M. Brown.
Ross second precinct—A. Eynatten.
Sewickley—S. Sarver.
South Versailles first precinct—J. C. Penny.
South Versailles second precinct—C. Cristey.
South Versailles third precinct—J. M. Love.
Shaler first precinct—F. M. Magee.
Shaler second precinct—John Herren.
West Deer—G. C. Magill.
Wilkins, first precinct—J. L. Johnson.
Wilkins, second precinct—J. P. Lane.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Fred. Magee was elected permanent Chairman. James Penney and A. B. Campbell were added to the list of permanent Secretaries.

NOMINATIONS.

Names were suggested for nomination as follows, two to be nominated: H. K. Sample, B. C Christy, William Magill and Samuel Scott.

A motion that Mr. Christy be nominated by acclamation was lost.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Christy........33
Sample........23
Scott........23
Magill........18

Mr. Christy was nominated on the first ballot, and the balloting was then continued for the choice of a second person, the second ballot resulting in no choice. A third ballot was then proceeded with, in which Mr. Sample received twenty-six votes and Mr. Scott twenty-three votes. Mr. Sample was declared nominated.

A choice of delegates for the State Convention was then announced in order by the chairman.

R. S. P. McCall received thirty-three votes; R. E. Stewart, thirty-one; George Tomlinson, fifteen; Peter Keil, nine; and Murray McClurg, four. Messrs. McCall and Stewart were the delegates chosen.

The Convention then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION NO. 6.

At eleven o'clock this convention was called to order in the District Court Boom No. 2.

Dr. Gilmore took the chair, and nominated John Weis and Robert Glass as Secretaries.

Dr. Gilmore then announced that all holding credentials for the Legislative Convention No. 6, composed of the South Side county districts, for the nomination of two candidates for Assembly, would come forward and put in their papers.

After the calling of the roll, Daniel Boden and John Gilfillian were placed in nomination for permanent President. The ayes and nays were called, and resulted: Boden, sixteen; Gilfillian, seven.

Mr. Boden was declared elected, and in a few remarks took the chair. The temporary Secretaries were made the permanent officers of the Convention.

The nominations were closed on three names for the Legislature, as follows: Geo. Archbold of Union township; Geo. Burns, of Findly, and A. B. Young, of Robinson township.

Mr. Espey moved that the nomination be made *vive voce*.

A delegate then withdrew the name of Mr. Burns, and moved that Archbold and Young be declared the nominees which was unanimously passed.

The Chair then announced the next business in order was the selection of delegates to the State Convention. Messrs. Gillmore and Winters were then selected for the positions.

Cries of "Archbold," etc., brought the gentleman named to his feet. He was thankful for the support he had received, and stated that he would go to Harrisburg in the interests of labor and a jealous regard for the entire people.

Mr. Young was next called upon to speak, and merely thanked the Convention for the honor conferred.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

This Convention, called to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Orphans' Court—a new judicial office created under the Constitution—met in District Court Room No. 2, and was called to order by S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates being called for, the following named gentlemen were admitted to seats:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—J. G. Milligan.
Second ward—H. B. Herron.
Third ward—John Ochse.
Fourth ward—W. W. Thompson.
Fifth ward—D. Sloan.
Seventh ward—H. L. Mason.
Eighth ward—T. W. Baker.
Ninth ward—Saml. Elliott.
Tenth ward—Wm. H. McCleary.
Eleventh ward—Jas. McGaffin.
Twelfth ward, first precinct—J. C. Rayburn.
Twelfth ward, second precinct—J. B. Hill.
Thirteenth ward, first precinct—W. C. Friend
Thirteenth ward, second precinct—Thos. H. Dickson.
Fourteenth ward—Thos. Moreland.
Fifteenth ward—J. Hoerr.
Sixteenth ward, first precinct—S. R. Bolderin.
Sixteenth ward, second precinct—S. H. A. Bushell.
Seventeenth ward, first precinct—E. F. Pearson.
Seventeenth ward, second precinct—J. S. Seamon.
Eighteenth ward—N. Hoffman.
Nineteenth ward—R. S. Neeley.
Twentieth ward—J. D. Bailey.
Twenty-second ward, first precinct—W. W. Burchfield.
Twenty-third ward—James Watson.
Twenty-fourth ward—N. C. Cowan.
Twenty-sixth ward—J. D. Reed.
Twenty-seventh ward, 2nd precinct—August Ammon.
Twenty-eighth ward—John J. Davis.
Twenty-ninth ward—D. Jenkins.
Thirtieth ward—James Hunter.
Thirty-first ward—John B. Pollett.
Thirty-second ward—C. B. M. Smith
Thirty-third ward—H. Boyce.
Thirty-fifth ward—George Holliday
Thirty-seventh ward—John Stevenson.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—Dr. John Hamilton.
Second ward—Wm. H. Lockhart.
Third ward first precinct—James Marshall.
Fourth ward, first precinct—John W. Chalfant.
Fifth ward—S. P. Ross.
Seventh ward—A. S. Miller.
Eighth ward—E. Reno.
Ninth ward—Cyrus Hutchinson.
Tenth Ward—T. F. Grubbs.
Eleventh ward—Archibald Blakely.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, First ward—J. M. Perry.
McKeesport, Second ward—Robt. Haney.
McKeesport, Third ward—David Clark.
Braddock's—Thos. Dowier.
Bellevue—W. J. Hammett.
Chartiers—Mark Andrews.
Elizabeth—A. Malone.
Etna—W. H. Heeber.
Mansfield—J. W. McCready.
Millvale—Thos. McElroy.
Sewickley—R. McIrwin.
Sharpsburg—Thos. W. Salade.
Tarentum—W. B. Evans.
Verona—G. W. DeCamp.
West Elizabeth—W. H. Lynch.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin, first precinct—J. D. Risher.
Baldwin, second precinct—Thos. Varner.
East Deer—Jas. G. O'Maloy.
Elizabeth. first precinct—E. A. Price.
Elizabeth fourth precinct—J. W. Watson.
Fawn—Wm. West.
Findley—J. R. Byers.
Forward—W. T. Wollree.
Franklin—Mathias Firher.
Hampton—James Herron.
Indiana, first precinct—Alex. ———.
Indiana, second precinct—John McCrum.
Jefferson—W. F. Wilson.
Kilbuck, first precinct—G. R. Oster.
Leet—E. Reno.
Lincoln—Samuel Penny.
Lower St. Clair—Thomas Hughes.
Marshall—T. M. Marshall.
McCandless—S. A. Keidelberg.
Mifflin—Thomas Wilson.
Moon—Samuel B. Neely.
Neville—A. M. C. Fleeson.
North Fayette—James Sims.
North Versailles—Thomas Park.
Ohio—C. Henry Wolf.
Patton, first precinct—John Lauman.
Patton, second precinct—R. L. McElroy.
Penn—J. Stoner.
Pine—Thomas Graham.
Plum—J. Patterson.
Richland—S. J. Dix.
Robinson, second precinct—William Glass.
Ross, first precinct—John Cryder.
Scott, first precinct—J. R. Larimer.
Scott, second district—J. Conner.
Shaler, first precinct—W. W. Waddle.
Shaler, second precinct—J. R. Miller.
Sewickley—G. Winters.
South Fayette—S. Collins.
South Versailles, first precinct—John Penny.
South Versailles, second precinct—N. F. McFarland.
South Versailles, third precinct—William Robbins.
Union—J. R. Fleming.
Upper St. Clair—George Foster.
West Deer—J. R. Mchaffey.
Wilkins, first precinct—S. Schoyer, jr.
Wilkins, second precinct—Allan Kirkpatrick

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

C. B. M. Smith, Esq., nominated Mr. Schoyer as permanent Chairman. Mr. S. declining, Mr. Bailey nominated John W. Chalfant, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, as permanent President.

The withdrawal of Mr. Schoyer was permitted and Mr. Chalfant was unanimously chosen.

Messrs. Jas Watson, J. N. O'Neal, Thomas Parks and W. V. Evans, were chosen Vice Presidents.

Jas. D. Reed, W. W. Thompson, Jas. Grier and H. Heidelberg were selected as Secretaries.

THE NOMINATION.

Mr. Schoyer took the floor, and stated that as he had the honor of representing Mr. Hawkins, of Wilkins township, he would place the name of Wm. G. Hawkins in nomination as the Republican candidate for judge of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county.

The nomination was made unanimous by a rising vote.

Mr. Schoyer moved that a committee of three be appointed to notify Mr. Hawkins of the nomination, and to conduct him before the Convention forthwith.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Schoyer, Allan Kirkpatrick and Thomas Parks to constitute that committee.

Mr. Blakely offered a series of resolutions endorsing the nominee as an honorable man, and one every way qualified for the position, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Hawkins was then introduced, but declined to make a set speech only thanking the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

The Convention then adjourned.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, AND ASSISTANT.

This Convention convened for the nomination of a candidate for District Attorney and a candidate for Assistant District Attorney, was called to order at ten o'clock by Mr. Thomas H. Phelps.

On motion, Geo. W. Perkins, A. J. Pentecost, H. D. Rolfe and C. B. Gillespie were elected temporary Secretaries.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The call of the roll showed the following delegates present:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—George W. Perkins.
Second ward—Reese Owens.
Third ward—Peter Dressler.
Fourth ward—D. Martin.
Fifth ward—David Hastings.
Sixth ward—Jesse Ossinger.
Seventh ward—James McCallin.
Eighth ward—John Rolan.
Ninth ward—James Boyd.
Tenth ward—David Beck.
Eleveyth ward—William Moore.
Twelfth ward, first precinct—R. S. Hamilton.
Twelfth ward, second precinct—Wm. Kober.
Thirteenth ward, first precinct—J. H. Seamon.
Thirteenth ward, second precinct—Alonzo Early.
Fourteenth ward—Edward Davis.
Fifteenth ward—James McElhaney.
Sixteenth ward, first precinct—John O. Fox.
Sixteenth ward, second precinct—Wm. Best.
Seventeenth ward, first precinct—Hugh Boyce.
Seventeenth ward, second precinct—H. E. Wainwright.
Eighteenth ward—D. L. Lang.
Nineteenth ward—R. M. Reed.
Twentieth ward—John Baum.
Twenty-first ward, first precinct—Robt. Gumbert.
Twenty-first ward, second precinct—J. H. Jones.
Twenty-second ward, first precinct—W. J. Andre.
Twenty-second ward, second precinct—E. J. Allen.
Twenty-third ward—R. J. Wilson.
Twenty-fourth ward—Jno. Larimer.
Twenty-fifth ward—Jas. McKain.
Twenty-sixth ward—Henry Best.
Twenty-seventh ward, first precinct—Andrew Binder.
Twenty-seventh ward, second precinct—Conrad Rupp.
Twenty-eighth ward—Fred. Espy.
Twenty-ninth ward—J. M. Shaffer.
Thirtieth ward—H. G. Robb.
Thirty-first ward—Jacob Shaffer.
Thirty-second ward—Jacob Soffel.
Thirty-third ward—Richard Perry.
Thirty-fourth ward—Adison Reno.
Thirty-fifth ward—Christian Boehmer.
Thirty-sixth ward—W. C. Taylor.
Thirty-seventh ward—Jno. Greist.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—W. D. Bois.
Second ward—John D. McHenry.
Third ward, first precinct—A. J. Pentecost.
Third ward, second precinct—G. P. Beilstein.
Fourth ward, first precinct—Wm. Smith.
Fourth ward, second precinct—O Lappe.
Fifth ward—Thos W. Jones.
Sixth ward—John C. Harper.
Seventh ward—Frank Holpt.
Eight ward—Smith Walker.
Ninth ward—Charles Kennedy.
Tenth ward—Geo. W. Snaman.
Eleventh ward—Robt. Wilson.

MCKEESPORT.

First ward—S. E. Carothers.
Second ward—Dickson Bailey.
Third ward—John Hammet.
BRADDOCKS—Samuel Motherall.
Bellevue—J. M. Claney.
Chartiers—Wm. Wilcox.
Elizabeth—T. P. Walker.
Etna—J. W. Williams.
Mansfield—George J. Rimmel.
Millvale—James A. Weible.
Sewickley—Charles Wood.
Sharpsburg—R. A. Nesbit.
Tarentum—J. S. Boyd.
Verona—David Stotler.
Baldwin, First precinct—Reese Evans.
Baldwin, Second precinct—S. B. Moore.
Chartiers—W. J. Hamilton.
Crescent—John Hamilton.
East Deer—Robert Kennedy.
Elizabeth, First precinct—M. S. Stevens.
Elizabeth, Second precinct—John K. Graham.
Elizabeth, Third precinct—Wm. G. Rankin.
Elizabeth, Fourth precinct—G. W. Watson.
Fawn—Robert Dawson.
Franklin—Philip Neihart.
Finley—D. W. Watson.
Forward—Joseph Wall.
Harrison—Wm. J. Drury.
Indiana, First precinct—W. W. Shaw.
Indiana, Second precinct—John L. Kennedy.
Jefferson—Wm. Reed.
Leet—Wm. Cunningham.
Lincoln—Wm. Caughey.
Lower St. Clair—Wm. Haas.
Marshall—John Cearn.
McCandless—Joseph Smang.
Mifflin—Jacob Simmons.
Moon—Wm. H. Guy.
Neville—H. Shank.
North Fayette,—W. H. Clark.
Patton, first precinct—Wm. Johnson.
Patton, second precinct—John Bailey.
Penn—J. L. Stotler.
Pine—B. E. Logan.
Plum—John King.
Reserve—M. Wagenhouser.
Richland—S. Allison.
Robinson, First precinct—Jno. Anderson.
Robinson, Second precinct—Jno. Nechen.
Ross, First precinct—C. B. Gillespie.
Ross, Second precinct—David Higlands.
Scott, First precinct—Thos. Gamble.
Scott, Second precinct—J. B. McDonough.
Shaler, First precinct—Wm. McMillin.
Shaler, Second precinct—Jas. Shaw.
Sewickley—Samuel Logan.
South Fayette—R. W. Boyd.
South Versailles, First precinct—R. S. Baldrin.
South Versailles, Second precinct—J. Muse.
South Versailles, Third precinct—Wm. Radcliffe.
Snowden—T. M. Walker.
Stowe—J. Cole.
Union—Wm. Gilfillan.
Upper St. Clair—Jno. McClellan.
Wilkins, First precinct—Jno. P. Duff.

On motion of Alderman Martin Shafer, Mr. John A. Fox was elected Chairman of the Convention. Upon taking the chair, M. Fox tendered his thanks for the honor.

A Committee on Contested Seats was then appointed, composed of the following gentlemen: John Larimer, Chairman; J. Martin Shafer, Peter Dressler.

NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

The Chairman then announced that nominations were in order for District Attorney, and the following names were suggested: E. A. Montooth, John S. Robb and William Owens, Jr.

A motion was made that the Convention adjourn until the Committee on Contested Seats report. Lost. The announcement was followed by a scene of great confusion. Order was finally restored, when, on motion, the temporary Secretaries were made permanent Secretaries.

A motion was made nominating John A. McQuaide as Assistant District Attorney by acclamation, which was carried.

Mr. McQuaide, upon being called upon, thanked the Convention for the honor, and said he would perform the duties with zeal and integrity. The nominee was loudly applauded.

CONTESTED SEATS.

After the nomination of Mr. McQuaide, the Committee on Contested Seats announced their readiness to report. There were two sets of delegates from the following districts, the names given being those of the persons which the committee admitted to seats: Fifth ward, Joseph Hastings; Tenth ward, David Beck; Thirteenth ward, first precinct, Alonzo Early; second precinct, A. B. Rutledge; Fourteenth ward, Joseph McIlheny; Twenty-fifth ward, John McKain; Thirty-third ward, H. Rolfe; Fifth ward, Allegheny, Thomas Jones; McKeesport, Third ward, John Hammett.

The report of the committee occasioned a scene of the wildest uproar, as it was evident to many delegates that from the short time the committee were absent, and the numerous contested seats, that testimony could not be taken in all the cases presented for investigation. In fact, it was not generally known where the committee met. Inquiries were put to the Chairman, but he declined to answer.

The report of the committee, however, was accepted, against the vehement protest of the minority.

ANOTHER LITTLE SCENE.

After the report of the Committee on Contested Seats had been finally disposed of, it was proposed to proceed to ballot for a candidate for District Attorney. The names of E. A. Montooth, John S. Robb and Wm. Owens, Jr., were suggested, and, on motion, the nominations were closed.

Before any ballot was had, the name of Wm. Owens, Jr., was withdrawn.

H. H. McCormick also withdrew the name of John S. Robb, and it was then proposed to nominate Major E. A. Montooth by acclamation.

This proposition was received with the wildest excitement by Montooth's friends, and as vigorously opposed by the Robb delegates, the latter insisting that his name had been withdrawn without his authority.

MR. ROBB OBJECTS.

Mr. Robb, after great effort, finally obtained a hearing, and stated that he much preferred a vote.

Col. E. Jay Allen said that he would like to have anticipated him in his remark, and moved that a ballot be taken. Although he represented Montooth, he wished the nomination made fairly.

The Colonel's motion prevailed, and Secretary George W. Perkins proceeded to call the roll of delegates, each one coming forward and voting *viva voce* for his favorite.

THE BALLOT.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Montooth........81
Robb........46

Col. E. J. Allen moved that the nomination be made unanimous. which was carried with but a few dissenting votes.

A SPEECH BY MR. MONTOOTH.

In response to loud calls, the successful candidate took a position on the platform, and after thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him, said that no person more than he regretted the action of delegates on this floor. If he had a majority of the delegates he wanted the nomination, but he wished it done fairly and with good feeling, as the campaign throughout had been characterized by fairness and a friendly spirit. He referred to the uniform kind treatment he had received at the hands of his opponents, Messrs. Robb and Owens, and closed by saying that he could not express his gratitude to the convention. He would simply thank them, one and all.

THE DEFEATED CANDIDATE.

Mr. Robb was now called for, and his appearance was greeted with great enthusiasm. He seemed to take his defeat in good humor. Mr. Robb said: I must say now, that, as I cannot get it, I fully endorse the nomination. I would have been most happy to have had the Convention nominate me. I do not know what the Major meant by regretting the action of delegates on this floor, but there is one action that I know I regret. [Laughter] Mr. Robb fully endorsed what Major Montooth had said about the good feeling that characterized the campaign, and related an incident as characteristic of the friendship between his opponent and himself. His speech was regarded as very creditable and graceful.

Mr. Robb concluded by saying that Major Montooth had been fairly nominated, and he intended to warmly support the nominee. [Applause.]

Three rousing cheers were given for Montooth, and three equally enthusiastic ones for Robb, and the Convention.

COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

This Convention, to nominate a County Commissioner and Director of the Poor, was called to order in the Common Pleas Court room No. 1, by Mr. John Gilfillan.

H. C. Saunders, B. K. Waughter and Joseph Weddell were chosen temporary Secretaries.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The credentials of delegates were then received, when the following named gentlemen were admitted to seats. Quite a number of districts were not represented:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—W. M. Schultz.
Second ward—Robert McCutcheon.
Third ward—John Born.
Fifth ward—Contested.
Sixth ward—Christ. Kohne.
Eighth ward—William H. Glenn.
Tenth ward—William Coates.
Eleventh ward—Thomas B. Cook.
Twelfth ward, first precinct—John M. Roberts.
Thirteenth ward, first precinct—Samuel B Waughter.
Fourteenth ward—John Fleming. (Contested.)
Fifteenth ward—Thomas D. Kellar.
Sixteenth ward, first precinct—John White.
Sixteenth ward, second precinct—Gottlieb Pfeil.
Seventeenth ward, first precinct—J. H. Scott.
Seventeenth ward, second precinct—John W. Brown.
Eighteenth ward—W. B. Glass.
Nineteenth ward—R. C. Patterson.
Twentieth ward—Alex. Baker.
Twenty-first ward, First precinct—J. C. Matthews.
Twenty-first ward, Second precinct—J. W. Thorn.
Twenty-second ward, First precinct—— Young.
Twenty-third ward—P. F. Smith.
Twenty-fourth ward—Reese Jones.
Twenty-seventh ward, First precinct—Simon Schwartz.
Twenty-eighth ward—Job. Wareham.
Thirtieth ward—Thos. S. Evans.
Thirty-first ward—Wm. Westenhagen.
Thirty-second ward—Henry Meyers.
Thirty-fifth ward—Robt. Smith.
Thirty-sixth ward—C. Patterson.
Thirty-seventh ward—Luke B. Davidson.

ALLEGHENY.

Second ward—John McDonald.
Third ward, First precinct—Wm. A. Scandrett.
Third ward, Second precinct—Peter Walther.
Sixth ward—S. S. Kennedy.
Eighth ward—A. Faust.
Tenth ward—Wm. Peters.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport, First ward—Hugh R. Tassey.
McKeesport, Second ward—Lewis Henry.
McKeesport, Third ward—B. W. Rankin.
Braddock's—S. M. Packer.
Bellevue—S. H. Doft.
Chartiers—A. G. Negley.
Elizabeth—J. P. Weddell.
Etna—Henry Dechler.
Mansfield—J. V. Roland.
Millvale—Jacob Angestine.
Sewickley—Andrew Brown.
Sharpsburg—E. T. Saint.
Tarentum—R. S. P. McCall.
Verona—W. D. Haughton.
West Elizabeth—Wm. B. Vance.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin, First precinct—J. W. Stoner.
Baldwin, Second precinct—G. C. McNulty.
Chartiers—George Meredith.
Crescent—L. C. McCormick.
East Deer—J. C. Bunting.
Elizabeth, First precinct—Jonathan Wycoff.
Elizabeth, Second precinct—Adam Kerber.
Elizabeth, Third precinct—Wm. Douglass.
Elizabeth, Fourth precinct—James Boyd.
Fawn—Joseph Painter.
Findley—Wm. Barton.
Forward—Samuel McClure.
Franklin—James Duff.
Hampton—W. W. McKee.
Harrison—Samuel Black.
Indiana, First precinct—Edward McCorkle.
Indiana, Second precinct—Edward B. Barton.
Jefferson—Joseph Pearce.
Kilbuck, First precinct—Samuel Caldwell.
Kilbuck, Second precinct—Thomas E. Birney.
Leet—Wm. H. Seaton.
Lincoln—H. G. Edmundson.
Lower St. Clair—Christ. Wilhelm.
Marshall—James Neely.
McCandless—Alex. Wright.
Mifflin—John A. McWilliams.
Moon—Wm. Ewing.
Neville—Newton Cornelius.
North Fayette—Samuel Hopper.
North Versailles—Robert Gray.
Patton, First precinct—Dr. J. M. Maddock.
Patton, Second precinct—Samuel Brunton.
Penn—M. B. Mitchell.
Pine—Andrew Kelly.
Plum—J. B. Patterson.
Reserve—M. Wagonhausen.
Richland—R. F. Crawford.
Robinson, first precinct—Isaac Walker.
Robinson, second precinct—Wm. Adams.
Ross, first precinct—H. D. Sick.
Ross, second precinct—Dickson Bigley.
Scott, first precinct—Moses Dunley.
Scott, second precinct—S. H. Clatty.
Shaler, first precinct—Wm. Seibert.
Shaler, second precinct—John Miller.
Sewickley—William Hughes.
South Fayette—W. B. Moss.
South Versailles, second precint—D. Shaw.
South Versailles, third precinct—O. S. Weddell.
Snowden—John Murphy.
Stowe—William Ward.
Union—Henry C. Sanders.
Upper St. Clair—Matthew Borland.
West Deer—B. Love.
Wilkins, first precinct—Frank Shaffer.
Wilkins, second precinct—Samuel Elder.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

This business being completed, the Chairman announced that nominations for permanent Chairman would now be in order. A. G. Negley, P. F. Smith and R. S. P. McCall were nominated.

Mr. Smith subsequently withdrew in favor of Mr. Negley.

The result of the vote was, Negley, 84; McCall, 3.

Mr. Negley was conducted to the chair, and thanked the Convention for the honor put on him, and then announced the assemblage open for business.

Mr. Percy Smith moved that the temporary Secretaries be continued as permanent Secretaries with the addition of R. C. Patterson, of the Nineteenth ward.

The motion was carried.

CONTESTED SEATS.

A Committee on Contested Seats was then appointed, as follows: John McDonald and Messrs. Roberts, Scandrett, Glen and Schultz.

Messrs. J. V. Roland and R. S. P. McCall were chosen Vice Presidents.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations were now announced as in order, and the following names were suggested: Wm. Cartwright, Union township; Lewis J. Fleming, Twenty-second ward; Jacob Soffel, Thirty-second ward; Samuel Neillie, Leet township; William Smith, Sharpsburg; H. B. Lyon, Jacob Stuckrath, Allegheny, and G. W. Weddell, of South Versailles.

NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

Henry R. Chalfant was nominated Director of the Poor by acclamation.

CONTESTED SEATS SETTLED.

The Committee on Contested Seats now came in, and reported in favor of Frank Arnold, of the Fourteenth ward, and Robert Neillie, of the Fifth ward.

FIRST BALLOT.

The first ballot indicated the sense of the Convention thus: Cartwright, 10; Fleming, 21; Loffel, 3; Smith, 1; H. B. Lyon, 7; Neely, 8; Stuckrath, 12; Eaton, 1; Weddell, 44. The balloting resulting in no choice, although quite a number of delegates insisted that Weddell was elected, a second ballot was proceeded with amidst much confusion.

WEDDELL NOMINATED.

The result of this ballot was: Weddell, 63; Fleming, 41. Mr. Weddell was declared the choice and elected unanimously.

He was called to the platform, from which he returned his thanks.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE TICKET.

The following are the names of the nominees:

Congress, Twenty-second district—General James S. Negley, Pittsburgh.

Congress, Twenty-third district—Col. Thos. M. Bayne, Bellevue.

State Senate—Hugh McNeill, Allegheny; Miles S. Humphreys, Pittsburgh; John C. Newmyer, Wilkins township.

House of Representatives—First City District: James Onslow, Charles Jeremy. Second City District: No nomination. Third District: D. B. Morrison, S. J. Wainwright, Jas. Larimer, J. P. McCord. Allegheny, H. Gerwig, H. M. Long, Wm. P. Graham. First County District: A. B. Young, Geo. Archbold. Second: B. C. Christy, H. K. Sample.

Judge of the Orphans' Court—Wm. G. Hawkins, Jr., Wilkins township.

District Attorney—Col. E. A. Montooth, Pittsburgh.

Assistant District Attorney—John A. McQuaide, Pittsburgh.

County Commissioner—Geo. W. Weddell, South Versailles.

Director of Poor—Henry R. Chalfant, Wilkins township.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Legislative Conventions from districts included in the Forty-third Senatorial district, met at the Lincoln Club rooms, for the purpose of electing one Senatorial delegate to the State Convention. C. L. Magee, Esq., was chosen.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

The following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention to represent Allegheny county:

Senatorial—Peter Walter, C. L. Magee, Thomas S. Mitchell, Russell Errett.

Representative—Theodore Myler, James Marshall, Hugh Renwick, Robert M. Snodgrass, Henry Darlington, William Coates, J. M. Shaffer, Adam Weaver, Geo. H. Anderson, Jas. S. Woodwell, R. E. Stewart, R. L. P. McCall, Dr. W. J. Gilmore, Wm. Winters.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Mr. Howard Urged to Become an Independent Candidate.

The pressure upon our columns yesterday prevented us from doing more than making a mere reference to the fact that the Howard and Kirk delegates did not go into the Congressional convention, and that several of them met in McIlwaine's stock sale room—eight claiming to be Howard delegates, and five for Kirk. Mr. Edward Clark, of the Sixteenth ward, presided.

Mr. Howard was called upon, and stated very frankly that he could not go before the Republican convention, owing to the unfair manner in which many of the primaries had been conducted.

W. D. Woolslayer, of Penn township, stated that very unfair means had been used in his district—all workingmen who had not voted the Republican ticket last fall having been excluded.

Mr. Murphy, of the Second precinct of the Twelfth ward, said that the solid Republican men of that district say that if Mr. Howard does not come out, they will vote for a Democrat for Congress. The speaker was running as a delegate for Howard, but he was counted out by those inside the board. He could swear, and could bring the men themselves to show that he got more votes than the board allowed him in their return.

Alderman Porter, of the Fifteenth ward, said that he heard a member of the board of that ward say that no matter what number of votes would have been polled for Howard's delegate, they would have been given to General Pearson, General Negley's delegate.

Mr. Dripps, a Kirk delegate from the Tenth ward, said that he knew the election was not conducted fairly in that ward. He was for Mr. Kirk first and Howard next. As it is, he did not feel like making a statement in detail, as he was not a Howard delegate.

Mr. Snyder, of the first precinct of the Twelfth ward, said that he saw some of the board opening the tickets before they were deposited.

Dr. S. Wightman said that the Negley men took charge of the board, except the tally-clerk, and threw all Howard votes under the desk. Mr. Murphy, the Howard delegate, was returned 37 votes. The speaker could count 50 at least who voted for Mr. Murphy.

Alderman Porter said that in the Fifteenth ward they didn't count the votes at all, and some of the board wanted to draw cuts to see which of the delegates should be decided elected. In the Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards, a large number of Republicans are anxious that Mr. Howard be an independent candidate for Congress.

Mr. Charles Snyder then moved that Hon. Thomas Howard be requested to come out as an independent candidate for Congress.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

It was suggested then that a mass-meeting be called at an early day.

Mr. Howard stated that Mr. Wayne, of Scott, Mr. Noble, of Baldwin, and Mr. Jamison, of Upper St. Clair, were regularly elected delegates for him, and were here. The Negley men had claimed to carry those districts.

After some further desultory remarks the meeting adjourned.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

The Annual Examination of the Pupils.

Mr. Wickersham, State Superintendent, has issued a circular in regard to the official examinations of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, previous to the summer vacation, which begins Monday, July 20th. The Superintendent will attend at this end of the State, at the following times and places:

At Titusville, Crawford county, Thursday, July 9, A. M.

At Dayton, Armstrong county, Friday, July 10, P. M., and part of Saturday.

At Uniontown, Fayette county, Monday, July 13, P. M., and part of Tuesday.

At Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Wednesday, July 15, A. M.

At Mercer, Mercer county, Thursday, July 16, A. M.

Inspector Cornforth will attend:

At Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, Wednesday, June 24, A. M.

At St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler, Thursday, June 25, P. M.

Deputy State Superintendent Curry will assist the superintendent at several examinations in the Western part of the State. The County Superintendents of the counties where the examinations are held, will take part in them.

Mrs. E. E. Hutter, Lady Inspector, will be present at a number of the examinations, as will also, it is hoped, His Excellency Governor Hartranft, and members of the Board of State Charities.

OIL CITY CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., June 9, 1874.

A man named H. Warner was run over by the cars this afternoon. He attempted to get off the cars while they were in motion and fell under the train, which passed over one leg, crushing it badly and rendering amputation necessary. Warner lives at St. Petersburg, Pa.

At three-thirty this afternoon, we were again visited by a most tremendous thunder storm, the lightning striking in all directions. One crude and two refined oil tanks, belonging to the Economy Refining Company were struck. The crude tank contained ten thousand barrels of oil, the sudden ignition of which sprung the roof of the tank upward, and in falling back again it in some manner smothered the flames. One of the refined tanks contained fifteen hundred barrels of refined oil which ignited but went out of itself, showing a remarkable degree of fire test. The other refined tank was set on fire but was extinguished without much trouble, it being good test oil. About the same time the lightning struck the store of Martindale & Co., the Allegheny river bridge and Hunt & Reynolds' lumber office. No damage was done to the bridge or buildings, but several people were injured. Mr. Reynolds was knocked down, but unhurt. Mrs. Martindale, her little boy at the store of Martindale & Co. and Aggie Switzer, the little cash girl, were struck by the fluid and severely injured, being completely paralyzed. The shoes were torn from the feet of Aggie Switzer. Aside from the above, there were two men and a girl knocked down, who were near the door of the building at the time. The physician reports that Mrs. Martindale and the little girl are doing well and there are no fears for their ultimate recovery. Mrs. Martindale's little boy was stunned but otherwise uninjured.

FROM HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Labor and Laziness—Potato Bugs—Church Struck by Lightning—Baccalaureate Sermon.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., June 8, 1874.

The country among the mountains has put on a glorious beauty after a long delay; farmers are cheered with the prospects of good crops, but terribly pressed with work, while the town idlers and some substantial business men, not greatly hurried with business, may be seen beguiling the finny tribe from the Juniata and its tributary brooks. There is a good yield of potato bugs, and the industrious husbandman harvests a crop of them daily.

As an item for the lightning-rod men, I will notice that the Catholic church (St. Mary's) has a tall, slender steeple, surmounted with a gilded cross. Some days ago the steeple was struck by lightning, not at the top, but *about thirty feet lower down*. An explanation would be thankfully received.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. S. Plumer, formerly of Allegheny Seminary, will preach in the Presbyterian church, on the 14th inst., the Baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of the Hollidaysburg Seminary. The class numbers fourteen members, three of whom are from Pittsburgh—Miss Johnston, Miss Keller and Miss Paulson. The commencement takes place on the 18th inst.

H.

THE HAMNETT BUTCHERY.

Ortwein's Counsel Make an Application to Continue the Trial Till Next Term—The Court Refuses, and Fixes the Trial for Tuesday Next.

In the Oyer and Terminer, Wednesday, before Judge Stowe, Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, was brought before the bar, his counsel, Messrs. Swartzwelder and Moore, intending to make a motion for a continuance until next term.

District Attorney Bayne called up the case, and requested that the Court should fix a time for its trial. He said that a number of witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth were present, but he would not press the calling of the case to-day. He would, however, suggest, that it be fixed for next Tuesday.

Judge Stowe—Unless some good cause is shown to the contrary, of course we will let the District Attorney fix his own time.

Mr. Swartzwelder—The counsel representing the defendant would like to say a few words as to the fixing of the time for the trial of the case. It is not necessary for me to say to the Court, I presume, that this case has necessarily created an extraordinary amount of feeling in the community. The offense itself being of so monstrous and enormous a character would seem to be a greater reason why, in a case of this nature, it should be relieved so far as possible from any feeling of that kind, and such a time should be fixed when the feeling, to a certain extent, shall have subsided. The counsel appointed by your Honor also request time to inquire into the nature and character of the defense, and to make such arrangements as are necessary. We take it for granted that your Honor is desirous we should do all we can do under the law for this man. We ask time to set up such a defense as the nature of the case demands. Understanding that an application would be made by the District Attorney to fix a time, we have come into Court for the purpose of making an application for a continuance of the case until the next term.

The counsel then submitted his grounds for a continuance, among which were the necessity of getting witnesses as to character from New York and New Jersey; the fact that the prisoner cannot have a fair trial in the present inflamed state of public sentiment, etc.

Mr. Moore—At the interview spoken of by my colleague we have ascertained the places of residence, the names of the persons with whom the defendant has resided, and a very considerable portion of his history, involving some facts which will raise in the mind of any fair person very grave doubts as to the mental condition of this man. I may add that the interview, while it did not absolutely satisfy, yet it did very nearly satisfy Mr. Swarzwelder, Mr. Luty and myself, that there was something absolutely defective in this man's intellect. In addition to that, the question as to his condition will have to be examined into in the light of comparatively recent and modern medical and physiological knowledge, with which it is impossible for any lawyer to keep himself posted, and necessitate the consultation of physicians eminent in that department and the examination of books and authorities. We have already commenced that work, and we intend to push it as rapidly as we can.

Mr. Moore commented on the excitement in the community, and censured the press and the public for clamoring for the blood of the defendant.

Judge Stowe—There are many reasons why it is unpleasant to try a case in the midst of public excitement. But while they might very well hold good in a case where the actual fact of the crime is involved in doubt, and perhaps depends upon such a series of circumstances and evidence as might of itself render it extremely doubtful whether the party charged actually committed the offense; and while, by means of an impalpable public sentiment getting into the jury box, the jury might be influenced to convict against the evidence by reason of this prejudice, yet, in a case such as this seems to be, where the killing is admitted, and the allegation of the defense is merely that of insanity, I do not think it makes so much difference. Then, as to the reference to the public press, if we were to try this case four years hence, there would be a still greater clamor when it was tried.

As to the matter of time, I think the counsel have done just what their duty required them to do. If they had the least evidence or suspicion on their part that this man was not legally and morally responsible, I think it is their duty to make every effort to inform themselves upon that subject, and get all the evidence they can to inform the court and the jury. At the same time, I am very averse to trying questions of this kind before a jury, I think that as long as the Governor has the power to pardon or commute the sentence, that the proper way to try a man for insanity, is by a commission of men learned in that profession; that the case should be tried under the ordinary rules of practice, and that if the defendant is insane, or that condition called "emotional insanity" is found to exist, let the Governor take the responsibility. I know the practice has grown up, particularly in New York, for trying every man for insanity for nearly every crime, until it has seemed to work out a state of affairs that is not very creditable to the public. I believe that in about every case of alleged insanity now, they appoint a commission, composed of gentlemen skilled in the matter, to pass upon it. After their report the Governor can, if necessary, pardon or commute the sentence. While commending the course of counsel, I cannot conscientiously allow the case to go over. The witnesses referred to are out of the State, and cannot be brought here, except they come voluntarily. I would much rather, if I could do it conscientiously, try this case where there was no feeling about it, and when the people have forgotten about it. But so far as the jury is concerned, the peremptory challenges and the challenges for cause, are, I think, sufficient to get a jury as fair as in any case. I cannot consent that the case shall be postponed for a period later than the time suggested. The case will therefore stand fixed for next Tuesday.

Ortwein was then taken back to jail.

FIRE AT SWISSVALE.

The Car Works Totally Destroyed—Loss Over $60,000—Insurance $15,000.

About half-past eleven o'clock Wednesday forenoon, the fine new car shops of the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company, situated at Swissvale station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, caught fire in the roof, near the stack, and in less than an hour were completely destroyed. There were three large buildings—a two-story machine shop, 75 by 126 feet; a blacksmith shop, 50 by 112 feet, and an erecting shop 75 by 220 feet. These were all supplied with new and valuable machinery. The works were owned by a joint stock company, of which Gen. A. L. Russell was President, and Major J. C. Paul, Manager. The works went into operation about the first of April, but had not been running to their full capacity, as only about thirty-five or forty hands were employed.

There were burned with the works, five of McCarty's patent stock cars, which had been shipped there for repair. These would not have been in the works had it not been for the fact that they were attached by Messrs. Butner & Co., to satisfy a claim which they had for repairing. These cars were worth about $5,000. There were also ten new hopper cars, in process of completion, worth about $800 each, which were destroyed, together with about 15,000 feet of mill-worked stuff, and other stock.

The building cost about $20,000 and the machinery about $25,000. The buildings occupied between four and five acres of ground, and the works were very complete.

Major Paul saw the fire a few seconds after it caught, his attention having been called to it by a workman who sounded the alarm. Efforts were made to extinguish the fire by throwing water upon it from buckets, but the distance was too great and in a few moments the building was in a sheet of flame, the men having barely time to escape.

The insurance was $15,000, divided among the following companies, in sums ranging from $1,250 to $2,500: National of Philadelphia; Merchants of Providence; Narragansett, Western, Pittsburgh, Fame of Philadelphia, Citizens of Pittsburgh, and South Side of Pittsburgh.

A number of men employed in the works lost their tools, which, in addition to being thrown out of work, will cause them no little embarrassment.

GOOD, IF RELIABLE.

Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to be Indorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

It is whispered about that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proposes to indorse bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company for an amount sufficient to enable the latter corporation to meet the liabilities now being pressed against it. Nothing positive can be known of the matter, however, until after the meeting of the creditors of the Valley Railroad Company, which will be held on the 16th inst. If this proves true, it will bring joy to the hearts of a great many people along the line of the railroad. It may be mentioned in this connection, that under the influence of the above rumor that Valley bonds stiffened up yesterday, eighty being bid as against seventy on Tuesday.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1874.

It is pretty generally conceded that there will be no financial legislation the present session of Congress. The position taken by President Grant in refusing to countenance any measure not having for its object the ultimate resumption of specie payments, being in opposition to the will of the majority in Congress, will prevent anything being done; for should Congress pass a bill in accordance with its views on the Currency question, it would undoubtedly be met by another veto. We expect to hear the present Congress when it has adjourned, vilified in unmeasured terms for its inaction and do-nothing policy, but it should be born in mind that in this respect Congress seems to have ceased to be the legislative branch of the government and that the Executive contracts financial legislation. The Senate Finance Committee denounces in unmeasured terms the assumed power of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue any portion of the redeemed forty-four million of greenbacks, and yet that power has been exercised ever since by the Executive without hesitation. That it is the intention of the Treasury Department to continue the exercise of this power by the withdrawal of that portion of the reserve already issued, is seen in the accumulation of currency in the Treasury, by the sale of over $10,000,000, which, as soon as Congress adjourns, will be charged off against the twenty-six million dollar issue, and thus gradually reduce the legal tenders to $365,000,000.

One bit of legislation we should like to see before Congress adjourns, and that is to fix the volume of the legal tender issue, be it $356,000,000, $382,000,000 or $400,000,000, but let it be a fixed amount, unalterable at the whim or notion of whatever head may be in charge of the Treasury Department.

—A Havana telegram of to-day states that in consequence of the order of the Captain General, designating a daily premium, which is to be paid on gold, many brokers have given up business. The government has firmly resolved not to issue any more bank bills on account of the treasury, but it cannot disregard the peremptory financial demands made upon it for the coming campaign against the insurgents, and to meet the same it has been decided to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000,000, at eight per cent. interest per annum, to be funded in six months and be secured on an income from the Havana lottery.

—In the *Financial Record* we find so clear a statement of the dangers of hasty and heroic treatment of our monetary maladies that we reproduce an extended paragraph from their columns:

"The real and personal property in the United States of all descriptions, as appears by the census of 1870, was then about thirty thousand millions, while by the census of 1860 it was only about sixteen thousand millions, a sum which embraced the total value of several millions of slaves not included in the census of 1870, as they had, in the meantime, become free. The apparent great improvement, deducting the value of the slaves, of say 50 per cent. in that decade—much of which was a period of disastrous war—is to be accounted for only on the basis of the difference in the medium between the two periods—that of 1860 consisting of a gold standard in part, and that of 1870 being of paper—and yet it was upon this enormous excess, expressed in the valuation of 1870, that the indebtedness now outstanding was incurred, and no graver question can be presented to Congress, than how to deal with a class which has been invited to incur debts by the long continued policy of the Government, and whose fate would be sealed with ruin if the valuation of 1870 in paper were reduced to a gold valuation. The premium on gold is no test of what the loss would be, for it has been kept down by the erroneous action and the immense power of the Treasury, and the mistaken views of our resources which the foreigner has entertained—due in great part to his indiscriminate loans, and to an expenditure here as the result of them—which made the country appear to be an exception to other portions of the world. It will soon be found that the day of settlement brings us to the state of other mortals, and that such periods as 1837 and 1857, with their attendant depression, must occur as often in our history as we neglect the lessons they teach. Legal tender now saves us from severe distress. The repeal, in a year from July, of this feature in our finances, would expose the country instantly to the fate of 1857, if not of 1837. The most instructive example to be found in the history of the world of the effect of a change from a loose paper standard to one of specie, is to be found in the experience of England after the war with France. Although the return took place in 1821 yet, in 1842, more than twenty years afterwards the Encyclopædia Britannica, in the edition of that year, records, at that late date, evidence of the continuing effects of resumption in depressing the industry and energies of the nation. We seem to regard ourselves as made of different material, and to be capable of experiments which are impossible to others, and to suppose that our return to cash payments will be easy, although the doing so in England—then the most opulent power in the world—was rendered so disastrous for a time. That we must move in this direction no one will dispute. It is the rapidity of motion to which we object, and particularly as there are circumstances now existing, and of a character so controlling, that it would be highly imprudent to adopt the chief suggestion of the President."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 10, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	111	111	111	111	111	111
U. S. 6's, 1881	116¼	116¼			116¼	
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121	121			121	
5-20's, 1862	113½	113½			113½	
5-20's, 1864	116⅛				116⅛	
5-20's, 1865	117¼	117¼			117¼	
5-20's, 1865, new	119½	119½			119½	
5-20's, 1867, registered	120	120			120	
5-20's, 1868	120½	120½			120½	
10-40's	113½	113½			113½	
10-40's, coupons	115½	115½			115½	
Currency 6's	116½	116½			116½	
Registered, 1867	116¼	116¼			116¼	
New 5 per cent	113	113			113	
Western Union Tel	72	72½	72¼	72¼	72¼	
Pacific Mail	41½	41½			41½	
Adams Express		106½		108		
Wells-Fargo Express		80		80¼		
American Express		60¼		60½		
United States Express		74		74		
New York Central	98½	98	98¼	98¼		
Erie	30⅝	30⅞	31	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Michigan Central		73		73½		
Michigan Southern		73½		73½		
Illinois Central		93½	93½	93½		
Cleve. and Pitts		87		87¼		
Chicago & Northw'n	39	39	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do. preferred		54	54½	54½		
Rock Island	96	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
St. Paul, common	33½	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
Do. preferred		53	53	53		
Wabash, common	35½	35½	35¼	35¼		
Fort Wayne		94	94½	94½		
Ohio and Mississippi		25½	25½	25½		
Union Pacific	25¼	25½	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
Chicago and Alton			102			
Harlem		128	128	128		
C., C. & I. C				18¾		
Tenn. State bonds, old		80¼		80½		
Do. new		81½		79		
South Carolina, April		19½		19		
South Carolina, July		15¼				
Missouri 6's		97		96½		

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49¾	....
Pennsylvania scrip	101¾	102
Reading	56¼	57
United Companies of New Jersey	125½	....
Oil Creek	4½	....
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's	80	....
Central Transportation Company	...no report.	
Empire Transportation Company	53	....
Pan Handle 7's	65	65½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874.

Trade generally was moderate to-day, being about up to the average of the season. Wholesale merchants generally report their trade for this season, as being less than that of the immediately preceding years. While this is undoubtedly true, we do not think that the inference which is generally drawn, is correct, that the aggregate volume of trade is decreased. On the contrary, when the exact figures are known, we think that it will be found that the aggregate trade of Pittsburgh, outside of the iron and hardware business, is fully up to, if not in excess of previous years. There are more business houses in the city than heretofore, and the division of trade makes it seem less to individuals, while the aggregate, shown by the total amount of merchandise, handled is not less.

The total stock of grain in store in Chicago at the close of last week, was 2,744,781 bushels, a decrease of 515,785 bushels from the previous week; in Milwaukee 902,268 bushels. The following are the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from the six leading seaboard cities of the country for the week ending Saturday last, as compared with the preceding week:

	Week end'g June 6.	Week end'g May 30.
Flour, bbls	79,246	74,916
Wheat, bush	1,829,467	2,007,052
Corn, bush	588,355	354,490
Pork, bbls	3,803	2,589
Lard, lbs	2,085,227	2,396,055
Bacon, lbs	5,387,658	983,074

There are not many changes of importance to note in the markets here. Potatoes continue very flat and low, with a downward tendency. Fresh country produce and vegetables are in request. Butter is weak and at bottom prices. The grain market preserves its quiescent state without any change in quotations, but there is a somewhat firmer feeling in corn and oats in sympathy with the Western markets.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,299	Cheese, bxs	223
Corn, sacks	1,020	Oats, sacks	4,831
Butter, pkgs	20	Bacon, tcs	647

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,632	7,518	14,150
Apples, bbls	373	71	444
Cheese, bxs	2,076	1,598	3,674
Corn, sks	6,294	7,120	13,324
Wheat, sks	6,176	3,549	9,725
Barley, sks	276	....	276
Rye, sks	162	865	1,027
Oats, sks	15,329	29,872	45,201
Butter, pkgs	232	173	405
Bacon, pcs	3,002	2,764	5,766
Bacon, tcs	285	1,493	2,778

The following quotations are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On smaller sales dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market continues very quiet, buyers and sellers differing in their views as to the future of the market. Holders of grain generally think that the market has reached bottom prices, and look for a recovery of former prices soon, and therefore are not anxious to sell. Wheat is quiet and nominal at about $1 45 ₱ bushel for amber; red winter $1 35@1 40; spring $1 30. Oats are steady and somewhat firmer, in sympathy with the western markets, at 60c for white and 58@59c for mixed. In corn a considerable inquiry was developed to-day for ear, of which there is a light supply, while for shelled there is little demand and a full stock. We quote at 77@79c for ear and 75@76c for shelled. Rye is dull and nominal at $1 00@1 05. Barley nominally $1 50@1 60 for No. 1. We note sales in car lots as follows:

1 car ear corn	77c
1 car white oats	60c
1 car mixed oats	59c

The following are the receipts of grain for the past two weeks:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Corn	33,310	Oats	113,002
Wheat	24,312	Barley	2,567
Barley	690		
Total			173,881

Trade in a jobbing way was very light to-day. Sales of jobbing lots and to country trade are 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The flour trade was more active to-day, a brisk business being transacted. Receipts are very free, 5,200 barrels having been received by a single line of road during the last twenty-four hours. Prices are as follows: St. Louis $9 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50; Rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; Corn meal $3 50; Oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Supply free and tendency toward an easier market. We quote at $25 00@26 00 ₱ ton from store, and $23 00@24 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $25 00@26 00; common to good $22 00@23 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Market more active; we quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 90@2 00. Chopped feed $1 70@1 75 ₱ cwt. We note sales of 1 car of bran at $1 05; 1 car chopped feed at $1 75.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and weak, with prices at the bottom figures. We quote choice at 17@18c ₱ lb, with a few extra qualities bringing 20c; good to prime 13@15c; common to fair 10@12c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 60@2 65; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 30@32c ₱ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 80c ₱ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

CHICKENS—Live 65@75c@1 00 ₱ pair as to size—market good.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied, and trade is active at 14@14½c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; Western Reserve dairy 11@12c; Sweitzer 15c. The last number of the New York *Producer's* price current says: "The Western cheese are giving fair satisfaction, but many of them are very green and sell slowly in consequence; there is no economy in shipping them before they become mellow; so far they are flat in shape, as is suitable for the home trade. So soon, however, as more of them are received than will be wanted for this trade, and it always buys less during hot weather, we should prefer to see the larger quantity in cheddar shapes. This style is preferred by exporters and is more economical to the manufacturer. The percentage of expense for bandage and boxing is less and, as the cheese do not dry out so quickly, there is less loss from shrinkage as compared with the flat cheese."

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; choice peaches 13c ₱ lb; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—Are firm and tending upward. We quote at 17c, with some dealers asking 18c. The supply has been light, but receipts to-day are more free, amounting to 80 barrels.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ lb 73c; No. 2 ₱ lb 60c.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@35c ₱ lb; old stock 10@15c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, with little demand for old stock. Prime peachblows are quoted at $1 25@1 30 from store; mixed $1 00@1 15 as to quality. New potatoes rule at $5 00@7 00 ₱ barrel.

STRAWBERRIES—The receipts are large and sales free at 10@20 ₱ quart wholesale, as to quality.

VEGETABLES—Trade active. New onions 75c ₱ doz. New cabbage $3 00 ₱ bbl. New peas $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl. Cucumbers $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES.

The market is moderately active. Some houses report a very fair trade, and others are not so actively engaged. Prices are unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Oolong	25 @ 85
Fancy	25½c	Fancy	$1 00
Choice	24½c	Souchong	25 @ 85
Prime	23 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Good	22 c	Strictly choice N O	@88c
Java	33 c	Good	@83c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	@85c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Demerara	65@70c
Loose	26½c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	39 c	Ex. white drips	@75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@65c
Standard A	10½c	Lower grades, as to quality	45@50c
Standard B	10⅜c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard C	10⅛c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard hards	11⅜c	Patna	8@8½c
Franklin extra	9¾c	Rangoon	@ 8c
American extra C	9½c	*Raisins.*	
Tea.		Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Valentias, ₱ lb	13@14c
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	55c@$1 00		

CANNED GOODS.

Trade in canned goods is not quite so active since strawberries and other spring fruits have commenced to come into market. Still a fair business is transacted, at the following prices:

Fruits in Syrups.		2 lbs golden pumpkin	2 35
2½ lbs California apricots, ₱ doz	$5 00	2 lbs M'rr'wft gr'n peas	2 60
2 lbs blackberries	2 10	2 lbs gr'n peas	2 00
2 lbs Winslow's blue berries	2 00	3 lbs tomatoes	2 25
2 lbs red cherries	2 75	3 Baltimore, do	1 75
2 lbs grapes	2 25	*Oysters, Salmon and Clams.*	
2 lbs gooseberries	2 10	1 lb Winslow lobsters	$2 60
2 lbs green gages	3 50	2 lbs do do	4 50
2 lbs egg plums	3 50	1 lb California salmon	3 25
2 lbs damson	3 25	2 lbs do do	4 50
3 lbs peaches	3 25	1 lb Winslow's spiced salmon	3 50
3 lbs pie peaches	3 25	2 lbs do do	6 50
3 lbs Cal. Bartl't pears	5 00	1 lb do frsh m'k'l	4 50
2 lbs Bartl't pears	2 75	1 lb Cove oysters full	1 20
2 lbs pears	2 25	2 lbs do do	2 00
2 lbs pine apple	2 25	1 lb do light	90
2 lbs or'nge quinces	3 00	2 lbs do do	1 65
2 lbs raspberries	2 50	1 lb spiced oysters lunch	1 75
2 lbs strawberries	2 50	2 lbs do do	2 75
Vegetables.		1 lb cherrystone clams	1 50
3 lbs triump asp'rg's	$4 50	2 lbs do do	3 50
2 lbs lima beans	2 60		
2 lbs string beans	1 80		
2 lbs Winslow's green corn	2 60		
2 lbs Yarmth sug corn	2 65		
2 lbs Balt'm're corn	2 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade was very active, and former quotations maintained: We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 14c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 9¾c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ lb, 13c; dried beef, canvassed, 15c; beef tongues, do, ₱ doz, $7 00; ba. con shoulders, ₱ lb, 8¾c; rib sides, do, 10¾c; short rib sides, do, 11¼c; clear sides, do, 11⅝c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $19 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 12¼; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 12¼c; ½ bbls, ds, 15c, buckets, do, 12¾c; in 3 lb caddies, do, 14c; in 5 lb caddies, do, 13¾c; in 3 lb pails, do, 15c; in 5 lb pails, do, 14¾c; in 10 lb pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage, ₱ lb, 10c; lard oil.

FISH—The market is rather dull on some goods and active on others. Prices are unchanged as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $31 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 mess do, $26 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $18 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 50; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 ₱ bbl. New No. 3 mackerel $14 25. Georges codfish $6 50 ₱ 100; medium do $5 00; Lake trout $7 50; white fish $7 50; Lake herring, $6 00 ₱ bbl; Potomac herring, bbls $6 75; hlf bbls $3 63; Potomac shad, hlf bbls $7 00; Burlington herring, sugar-cured, 50 in a box, $1 75. On hlf bbls 32c for extra packing is charged.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 13@13½c ₱ gall; in car lots at the usual deductions. Market very dull.

COUNTRY BACON—Market active and firm; hams 10@11c ₱ lb; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8¾@9c; shoulders 7@7¾c. Country lard 9@10c, as to quality.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained 90 ₱ gallon; summer 87@89c; No. 2, 67@72c.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ lb for prime and 6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

WOOL.

The wool market here continues rather quiet, with holders' views rather higher than present market prices. Pulled wools are rather scarce, but on the other hand manufacturers are carrying large stocks of manufactured woolens, and do not seem very likely to give large prices for the new clip, until their present stocks are somewhat reduced. As soon as producers are convinced of these facts we may look for an active movement in wool, but no change in prices need be expected for some months, or until it becomes apparent what manufacturers will do. As to the prospects of the market, a wool circular says: "From present prices of woolen goods, and present condition and prospects of woolen goods markets, present prices are higher than manufacturers can afford to pay. Their small stocks of wool, however, oblige them to enter the markets, but they buy from hand to mouth only. With increased receipts in course of a few weeks we shall not be surprised to see lower prices. We shall likely have a steady market for the present."

The Washington *Reporter* of June 10th says: As yet we hear of few, if any, sales taking place in Washington county. Holders are firm and buyers quite chary. Mr. Oliver Lacock, of West Bethlehem township, was offered forty-seven and a half cents for his clip last week but did not sell. His wool is about an average in quality of the Washington county clip. This offer is three to five cents higher than last year's rates.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* says: "The receipts of new clipped have somewhat increased, and supplies from the adjoining States and counties are coming more freely, but as yet there has been no accumulation in stock, and it is difficult to give anything like reliable quotations. The stocks in manufacturers' hands are extremely low, but prices of most descriptions of woolen goods are unremunerative, and there is no disposition to increase the supply on hand in the present condition of trade. The advices from the West indicate that the new clip of fleeces will be in good condition. Prices in the country are not yet established, and we hope that buyers will avoid the excitement which usually prevails at the opening of a new season. With the present prospect we see no reason why wools should rule any higher than last year."

We note purchases of fine XX fleece at 40c. Quotations are generally as follows: Combing 50c ₱ lb; tub washed 43@45c; fine fleece 43@44c; medium 40@42c; common 35@38c; pulled wool 30@35c; unwashed ⅔ 8@30c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined 4¼@4½c; common 3¾@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c pearls 10c. Market very dull.

ALES—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gal, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gals, $10 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in case of 4 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisks $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—In fair demand. We note sales of Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ½ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $26 00; 10 lb boxes 40c ₱ lb.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A brown cottons, 11c; Eagle, 11c; Idaho, 10½c; Duquesne, 9½c; Magnolia, 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatook, 10½c; Pittsburgh family, 10c; Juniata B, fine, 9½c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 35c; do 2½, 40c; white cotton chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phenix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11; ginger snaps 12c; oysters crackers 6½c; soda crackers 6½c; sugar crackers 9@9½c; butter crackers 6½c; water crackers 6½c.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@10½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw, news, 4@11c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ₱ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made $6 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb and woolen at ½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60, jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote highwines at $1 00@1 01 ₱ gall.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., June 10.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 red $1 37; No. 2, $1 33. Corn firm at 65@66c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white in car lots 10c; Ohio State test to 150 degrees 13c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 17@17½c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn scarce and firm at 76c. Oats dull and nominal. Provisions unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET. WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

REMARKS—The market this morning was much the same as at the close yesterday evening—dull and unsatisfactory. The pens are overflowing with cattle, hogs and sheep, and the cry was "still they come." We made mention in our yesterday's report of the scarcity of water in the yards and the consequent suffering of the live stock from that cause. The matter, however, has been remedied, and the atmosphere cooled by the late rain, we shall hear of no more deaths of hogs from thirst and exhaustion.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

We give below the arrivals of stock for the week ending Wednesday, June 10, and also for the week preceding, closing on the 3d inst.

THIS WEEK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	1,173	362	400
Friday	1,955	10,500	1,500
Saturday	748	2,025	400
Sunday	1,479	5,075	1,400
Monday	1,361	2,975	2,200
Tuesday	1,224	5,587	9,400
Wednesday	1,032	4,200	8,000
Total this week	8,971	40,024	23,300

LAST WEEK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	1,071	5,250	400
Friday	2,210	10,850	200
Saturday	306	175	800
Sunday	1,545	15,750	500
Monday	1,258	3,937	1,100
Tuesday	850	5,337	4,800
Wednesday	765	962	5,000
Total last week	8,075	42,261	12,800

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

The sales of cattle, sheep and hogs for the week ending Wednesday, June 10, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	330	1,805	841
Friday	145	1,995	600
Saturday	24	1,695	1,919
Monday	221	1,920	1,346
Tuesday	287	1,366	5,243
Wednesday	879	1,200	5,845
Total this week	2,076	9,961	4,214

The sales and purchases given below are for the week ending Wednesday, June 10, from which the reader can gather the rulings of the markets. We may add, however, that hogs and sheep are off fully 50c ₱ cwt. from last week's prices. Cattle, though slow of sale, do not vary much from last week's prices. Following are the ruling rates:

Cattle.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $6 25; prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $6 12@6 37; good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 75 to $6 12; common, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 25@5 75.

Hogs.

The market for Philadelphia hogs is nominal; Yorkers $5 40@5 50.

Sheep.

Extra, 90 to 100 lbs, $5 62@5 75; 90 to 95 lbs, $5 25@5 75; 80 to 85 lbs, $4 50@5 00; 70 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 29.

Milch Cows.

Prime milkers were held at $60 00@65 00; common grades $30 00@35 00.

Calves and Lambs.

Good sized calves, four and five weeks old, sold as high as $12 00 ₱ head; inferior could be bought at lower rates. Fat lambs sold at $3 00@4 00 ₱ head.

Horses and Mules.

The arrivals of horses and mules are very light, with no offerings for sale in this market.

PURCHASES AND SALES.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
2	2,310	$6 25	5	4,490	$4 75
20	19,910	5 15	4	3,500	6 25
19	15,950	6 25	44	45,050	6 50
15	15,600	6 50	12	10,770	5 87
36	41,300	6 35	15	19,800	6 12
1	1,130	6 20	30	30,020	6 50
35	37,050	6 00	17	17,060	5 65
17	19,070	6 00	1	1,070	6 00
8	7,880	5 75	4	4,650	6 62
3	3,290	5 65	1	1,100	6 50
3	3,560	6 62	12	13,640	6 00
8	8,770	5 50	17	15,810	5 62
49	61,790	6 25	32	30,420	6 05
65	77,980	6 32	30	30,900	5 50
6	6,500	5 00	50	62,740	6 50

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
30	42,270	$6 55	25 Tex's	16,810	$3 00
1	1,150	6 00	1	1,150	6 25
21	18,280	4 50	32	36,000	6 40
3	4,110	6 40	19	19,430	6 05
36	38,780	6 30	5	4,110	6 75
16	17,490	6 00	2	2,230	6 30
22	20,020	6 30			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	21,450	$6 70	19	19,350	$6 55
17	19,900	6 45	17	19,900	6 45
5	5,700	6 05	2	1,930	5 75
4	4,300	6 55			
32	43,000	6 55			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
6	8,060	$6 50	4	5,025	$6 70
15	19,059	6 50	1	970	6 25
17	₱ head	75 00	16	21,110	6 50
17	19,360	6 35	20	16,090	4 37
1	1,080	5 68	15	20,550	6 60
1	1,010	5 75	14	15,630	6 12
39	42,840	6 35	19	18,910	5 50

Hogs.

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
48	7,750	$5 30	86	14,930	$5 40
21	1,100	6 25	102	19,510	5 60
57	10,040	5 50	8	1,240	4 25
25	5,010	5 25	103	18,890	5 75
56	11,870	5 85	221	45,110	5 85
168	27,620	5 25	61	14,200	6 25
36	8,200	6 40	13	2,300	5 00
10	1,460	5 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
9	2,050	$6 20	70	11,310	$5 35
87	14,110	5 25	2	790	4 50
36	8,420	6 20	9	910	6 25
62	11,500	5 00	35	6,680	5 25
46	6,500	5 35	21	4,910	6 00
73	13,070	5 35	82	22,440	6 20
163	40,890	6 12	122	23,640	5 40
120	23,040	5 50			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
350	61,740	$5 55	183	42,345	$6 00
50	11,890	5 50	90	20,600	5 65
101	19,820	5 45	59	12,590	5 85
10	2,140	5 40	21	4,130	5 90
326	56,060	5 65	51	11,730	5 50
25	5,880	6 00	10	2,210	5 20
161	21,010	5 70	116	22,400	5 60
204	46,510	5 60	21	4,760	5 90
109	26,080	5 45	73	15,300	5 80
12	2,890	5 35	24	4,330	5 00

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
40	8,200	$5 25	165	41,480	$6 00

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
37	9,340	$6 12	13	3,230	$6 25
50	12,930	6 20	78	19,010	5 85
1	1,020	6 10	221	45,110	5 75
135	24,150	5 70	93	22,000	6 12
115	21,080	5 65	9	1,400	5 25
64	10,600	6 10	120	28,140	6 07
82	22,440	6 20	78	22,000	6 05
12	6,590	6 05			

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
80	7,070	$5 00	9	690	$5 60
208	17,980	5 25	78	6,870	6 20
216	12,780	5 25	382	33,870	7 00
213	17,220	5 50	7	970	5 35
52	4,560	5 00	40	4,750	7 00
38	3,220	6 00	63	3,420	5 20
126	16,150	5 20	99	8,960	6 25
158	1,940	6 25	202	20,800	4 85
425	30,450	6 25	380	35,380	3 75
114	9,720	5 25	41	3,860	4 90
100	7,920	4 62	206	18,290	

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
168	14,520	$5 50	100	8,730	$5 25
99	8,130	4 75	217	16,260	4 60
102	8,350	5 50	176	16,850	5 50
56	4,600	4 00	5 bucks per head		3 00
11	800	4 00	20	1,900	5 50
3 bucks, lump		50 00			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON, SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
453	38,040	$5 80	92	6,700	$4 20
199	16,900	5 00	186	14,850	4 00

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
180	16,940	$5 75	80	7,510	$6 10
91	7,830	4 37	215	18,470	6 00
188	16,750	5 40	172	18,290	5 65
161	15,910	5 25	202	15,930	3 68
139	11,200	4 50	203	19,040	5 40
218	16,880	4 65	77	6,210	5 00

H. ERISMAN BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
288	24,670	$5 50	179	16,680	$6 00
230	15,240	6 70	177	16,850	5 50
151	14,210	5 65	207	19,640	6 00
453	38,040	5 80	79	7,390	5 75
193	16,800	5 75	88	7,240	5 50
211	20,720	6 12	89	7,700	5 40
82	6,780	5 00	206	17,970	5 80
107	9,430	5 60	132	10,960	5 55
91	7,850	4 37	212	12,730	5 15
190	18,880	5 60	159	16,380	5 75
135	14,840	5 55	158	12,160	5 15
382	35,820	5 70	168	14,520	5 15
188	16,750	5 40	195	13,680	4 50
172	18,290	5 65	627	53,070	5 60
209	13,480	3 25	137	9,830	3 25
182	17,090	5 20	198	16,690	5 40
144	16,820	5 80	28	3,220	6 00
159	16,040	6 25	292	29,800	6 25
425	39,450	6 25	100	7,920	4 62
161	8,500	5 25	20	1,570	5 25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 8, 1874.

REMARKS—Notwithstanding the late heavy rains and high winds in this region, the days and nights are still extremely sultry, which does not tend to further the interests of those who make it their business to deal in live stock. The strong man desires meat, but during the "heated term" he supplies his wants, in a good degree, from the stock of "old meats" held in store by provision dealers.

The run of stock to-day at the Allegheny yards was lighter than usual, as will be seen by the table given below. It was, however, fully up to the requirements of the local trade, and in the matter of sheep a little too heavy.

When we left the yards, shortly after noon, the major part of the stock had been sold and driven away. There were a few sheep left in the pens, there being no purchasers for them, the butchers having fully supplied themselves. Cattle, hogs, cows, calves and lambs were well cleared up, there being few left to be carried to other markets for sale.

Arrivals of Stock.

From the books in the office of the freight office of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, we take the following receipts of live stock at the Allegheny Cattle Yards for the week ending Monday, June 8, 1874:

CATTLE.

	Cars.	Head.
L. Rothschilds	2	38
Eli Katz	1	17
Katz & H	1	17
Marks & Bro	3	55
Greenwald & Kahn	3	54
Marks & Kahn	1	16
B. L. Trauerman	2	39
Holmes, Lafferty & Glass	1	18
Hartman & B	1	19
McCall & R	2	39
M. Verner	2	32
Moonshine & K	3	50
Smith & L	2	34
Shamberg & L	3	50
M. Krause	1	18
Holmes, L. & Co	2	34
Odd lots		8
Total	30	583

It will thus be seen that the run of cattle by rail foots up only 583. Add to this the number driven in from East Liberty and the surrounding counties, and the whole number offered for sale would not exceed 700 head.

Besides the cattle, there was some 200 hogs, 160 sheep and 16 head of horses received by rail.

The tone, character and prices of the market to-day did not differ materially from those current last Monday. There did not seem to be the usual "higgling" as to prices, and what was done was done quickly. Perhaps it was too warm to "dicker" about small matters. That the market was satisfactory, we infer from the fact that there was a total absence of the usual grumbling on the parts of sellers and purchasers.

Well posted dealers in live stock do not anticipate a lively trade during the present and prospective warm weather, hence they will trim their sails accordingly.

We have said that prices to-day did not differ materially from those ruling one week ago. In proof of this we give below the prices at which the different classes of stock were sold:

Cattle.

As before remarked, the run of cattle was lighter than that of last week, though fully up to the demand of the trade, and few, if any, were left unsold at the close of the market. Following were the ruling figures of the market:

Prime native steers $7 00; good medium cattle $6 75; common stock $6 00@6 50; grassers $4 50@5 25; bulls, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs $4 00@5 50; light bulls $2 50@3 00.

Hogs.

The number of hogs offered for sale was light, not exceeding 300. The market was dull and slow, particularly for very heavy fat hogs, light stock being in better demand. The market ruled as follows:

Heavy fat hogs $6 25@6 50; light hogs $6 00@6 10.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was up to the average, say about 700 head. As usual, all grades of sheep were to be found, from good to indifferent. At noon there were quite a number of the pens of sheep unsold, and would have to seek another market or be driven back to their homes in the country. The prices were as follows: Good 100 to 110 lbs $6 00; fair 80 to 90 lbs $5 00; medium 75 to 80 lbs $4 00.

Lambs.

There were but few good lambs offered, and they were disposed of at $2 25@3 50 ₱ head.

Milch Cows.

There was about a dozen rather inferior milch cows offered and sold at prices ranging from $25 00 to $38 00.

Calves.

The number of calves offered was limited and were gobbled up early in the day the prices paid ranging from 4½c ₱ lb, to 6c ₱ lb, as to age.

Horses.

There was one car load of horses reported as having arrived, but they were not offered for sale, and would be shipped eastward.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

REMARKS—There was a downward tendency apparent to-day in the crude oil market, though prices are not quotably changed than at our last report. The refined market continues dull, and rules at the low prices heretofore quoted. Our telegraph dispatches indicate a somewhat better feeling in the foreign export trade at New York; but that improvement has not yet reached the market in this part of the country.

CRUDE.

Crude went backward somewhat after the rise of yesterday, and is now very nearly at former rates. United is quoted at $1 10 at river; at wells 77½@82½c; immediate shipment 90c. The volume of tradsactions is somewhat increased by the low prices. Sales as follows were reported from

PARKER'S:

7,000 bbls United, at wells	77½@82½
4,000 bbls, immediate shipment	90

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 15 ₱ bbl; at wells 73c. Market dull.

REFINED.

The home refined market is quiet and unchanged at 11@11¼c per gallon in car lots f. o. b. at works.

New York.—The market is a little improved. Refined is quoted at 12¼@12¾c.

Philadelphia.—The market is quiet. Spot rules at 12¾c; July 12⅝@12½c.

OIL BARRELS

quiet; city $1 55; country $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, June 10.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets opened firm and closed easier. On the upper road the market opened at $1 17½ and closed at $1 12½. The market at Parker's was 82½c for United at wells, closing at 77½c. Immediate shipment at river was 90c. The home refined market was 6¼@7c in bulk, and 10½@11c in bbls. Benzine $1 25 ₱ bbl. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 17½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 16½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 15
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 12½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	82½c
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	80c
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	77½c
4,000 bbls, Parker's, im. shipm't	90

NEW YORK, June 10, closing 9.—The import business from first hands is moderate, current prices being lower. The market can fairly be called decidedly better, as the export inquiry is good. Crude in bulk, 4¾@5c; do shipping orders, 9c; refined 12¼ for contracts and about 12¾ from receivers hands; cases 17@17½c; naptha 7¼c; sales of 1,000 bbls refined high test at private terms; 4,500 bbls refined Philadelphia delivery unsettled and rather weak; refined 12¼c.

OIL CITY, June 10.—The market quiet at 1 15@1 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 10.—The market is unchanged.

ROUSEVILLE, June 10.—The market is quiet, with nothing doing; sellers holding for higher figures, at about $1 0.

TITUSVILLE, June 10.—The market is very dull, nothing doing, at $1 12½.

TIDIOUTE, June 10.—The market is very dull at 80c.

PARKER'S, June 10.—United 10c at river.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The market is quiet; S. W. 12¼c; crude 4¾c; cases 17¼c; sales none; futures July 12⅝@12½.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 3.—As a result of the public sales of woolen goods a few days since, an increased amount of confidence is plainly perceptible. The prices realized were not only a surprise to the dealers, but they were far in advance of what manufacturers were looking for, they being only from ten to fifteen per cent. below the prices asked in store. As we remarked above, more confidence is displayed by manufacturers, and during the short interval since our last a very fair business has been consummated.

Australian—Continues in good demand, but the supply is light. We note sales of 20 bales Port Philip at 54c; and 50,000 lbs, on private terms.

Cape—Is quiet, owing to what is considered the high views of holders, who are asking 38c for choice, while buyers bid 36¼@37c.

Carpet Stock—Is in better demand, and full prices are realized. The sales have been 15,000 lbs Turkish, 15,000 lbs domestic noils, and 119 bales Rio Grande, previous to arrival, on private terms.

New Zealand—Has sold to the extent of 100 bales, but the price did not transpire.

California—The new spring continues to arrive quite freely, but very few lots are being placed. Holders are asking from 32c to 38c, but manufacturers are reluctant about paying those figures. Mail and telegraphic advices from San Francisco state the market there is less excited, but as yet there has been but a slight decline from former quotations. Red Bluff, perhaps the finest clip that reaches that market, is quoted at 29c, extra at 27@30c, and slightly burry lots 20@24c. A sale is reported there of 100,000 lbs Hernandez at 28¼c.—*Commercial List.*

BOSTON.

June 6.—The stock of fine and medium fleece wools in this market is so small, and the transactions are so few, that little can be said about this part of the trade. The sales that have been made have been mainly of small lots, and full prices have been realized. A few small lots of the new clip have been received, but none of any consequence. The weather has been unfavorable for shearing, and the bulk of the clip will be considerably later than usual, and there will be little here before the last week in June.

Advices from Ohio vary as to the opening prices. Growers talk of fifty cents a pound, and buyers of forty-five cents, and the first of the clip is likely to be taken at prices between those we have named, most likely at a figure not far from forty-five. At anything above that there is very little inducement for the trade to purchase heavily.

The market, as we have said, is nearly bare of fine fleeces, but the stock of foreign and California wools, though not heavy, is in the way of extreme prices for the new clip. The sales of Australian since our last have been quite liberal. Among them we note that of 100,000 lbs of Port Philip at 52@55c, to Lowell parties, a considerable portion of it being at the highest named price, the quality being very desirable.

Pulled wools have been in limited demand, and prices are without material change since our last report.

There is a fair demand for combing and delaine wools, but the stock is light. Prices are steady.

The receipts for the week ending June 4 have been 1,857,218 lbs, by rail and coastwise, mostly domestic, and 2,096 bales of foreign by steamers and sailing vessels.

Sales for the week foot up 1,000,000 lbs domestic and 400,000 lbs foreign.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 6.—The market is quiet, the demand being very light; sales about 75 bales at 25@35c. The crop accounts from England are unfavorable for an average yield. From the Continent the advices are rather indefinite. While it is yet too early to forecast our domestic crop, so far, the prospects are favoroble for a yield much larger than last year. The proposed doubling of the duty on this article, that is increasing it to 10c ₱ lb., will prove almost prohibitory to importation.

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	191
Total receipts since September 1, 1873	20,905
Total receipts for same period in 1872	22,645
Imports for the week	10
Total imports since September 1, 1873	13,348
Total imports for same period, 1872	20,681

The London *Hop Journal* of May 23 says: In the hop-growing counties of England, as in the French vineyards, the frost has committed serious ravages, and, early as is the season, it is all but certain that the destruction of a considerable portion of the crop will be the result. In some grounds, we are told, the frost has done more injury than the oldest inhabitant can remember. Certainly so severe frost has not been known in May for the last thirty years. In the low-lying grounds, which in hot forcing seasons are the most prolific, the bine has been the most seriously injured, and the greatest ravages being observable where the subsoil is clay, rocky and deep subsoils escaping with comparative little injury beyond the heads of the bine being cut and the growth checked. As one correspondent points out, the hop plant is far more hardy in is nature than we generally imagine or it would have been entirely cut down, as have pieces of Peas, Cabbage, &c., and even Ash and Chestnut plantations. As it is, the heads of the bine have turned black, and the leaves, which were first spotted, subsequently became yellow, and now the grounds look as though a fire blast had gone through them. Already we have reports of the flea in myriads, and the great danger is that the sickly condition of the plant—the effect of the frost, and the cold sharp winds—will lead to an increase of aphis, this past having already made its appearance in various quarters. Should this be the case the growers will be vary fortunate if they escape a total blight. The season, however, is yet early, and a fortnight of warm weather, with genial showers, and especially a steady increase of night temperature, will do wonders for those grounds which have not suffered severely. The most that we can hope for under present circumstances is a partial crop.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 6.—Holders are firm on prime grades, and on medium grades we may note 1@2c advance, as compared with a fortnight since. Stocks are not large, and receipts light, with a little better disposition to buy at present figures. We quote:

Americans, 1873's, good to choice	25@33c
Americans, 1873's, low to fair	10@20c
Americans, old and yearlings	8@25c
Bavarians, 1873's	23@30c
English, 1873's	20@25c
Caliafornians, 1873's	25@35c

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending June 5th.

Georges Codfish—Stock generally held at $4 50 ₱ qtl., although there have been a few sales the past week at $4 37½. Bank are selling at $3 75@4 00 as to quality. Transactions continue light both in Georges and Bank.

Mackerel—New are in light receipt and the market is active. We quote sales of large 3s at $11; mediums $9 50 ₱ bbl.

Fresh Halibut—In light receipt with an advance in prices. We quote sales of Bank at $5 @ cwt. for white, and $2 50 for gray. Georges $5 00.

Smoked Halibut—Best quality 10½c ₱ lb.

Oil—Cod, 58@60c per gallon.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 25; No. 2, $1 23¼. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 45c. Rye dull; No. 1, 86c. Barley dull and prices are nominal; No. 1, $1 30; No. 3, 98c.

PITTSBURGH RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874.

The following were the ruling prices at retail for the various articles of family consumption, on the market this morning:

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	20 @25 c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	15 c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10 @15 c
Mutton chops, ₱ lb	20 c
Spring lamb, ₱ lb	15 @20 c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10 @15 c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	10 @12½c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10 @12½c
Ham, ₱ lb	15 c
Sugar cured shoulders, ₱ lb	12 c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10 c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20 c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14 @16 c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c
Lard, ₱ lb	15 c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₱ lb	10 @12 c
Fresh mackerel, ₱ lb	15 @20 c
Shad, each	50 @60 c
Salmon, ₱ lb	10 c
Herring, ₱ lb	6 c
Bass, ₱ lb	12 c
Catfish, ₱ lb	12 c

POULTRY.

Spring chickens, ₱ pair	50 c
Old chickens, ₱ pair	70 @80 c

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, ₱ half peck	40 c
Lemons, ₱ doz	50 @75 c
Oranges, ₱ doz	50 c
Strawberries, ₱ quart	20 @25 c
Pineapples, apiece	25 @35 c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, ₱ half peck	40 c
Potatoes, old, ₱ half peck	25 c
New onions, ₱ doz	25 c
Radishes, 3 bunches	10 c
Cabbages, ₱ head	15 c
Rhubarb, ₱ doz	25 c
Green peas, ₱ quarter peck	50 c
Lettuce, ₱ head	5 @10 c
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	$1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ bx	50 c

BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, choice yellow roll	22 @23 c
Butter, ordinary to good	16 @16 c
Cheese, ₱ lb	15 @18 c
Milk, ₱ gallon	25 c
Eggs, ₱ doz	18 c

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	36@42c	Oak harness country	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle fair, ₱ doz	44@60c
Oak, slaughter in rough	31@32c	Band leather ₱ lb	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	30@31c	Hand leather ₱ lb	44@46c
Red sole B A heavy	31@32c	Waxed calf	90c@$1 20
Red sole Orinoc. o	28@30c	Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Shoeskirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper ₱ ft	18@20c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins ₱ doz	$7 00@7 50
Black bridle ₱ doz	$40@50		

HIDES.

Green salted all weights	8 @10½c	Green salt kip	10 @12 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5 @7 c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
		Green butch's do	10 @12 c
		Dry flint hides nominal	14 @20 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod ₱ gal	75@80c	Bank Oil	55 @60 c
Straits, best	60@65c	Tallow	5½@ 6½c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

Shaker No 1, ₱ dozen	$ 3 75
Shaker No 2, ₱ dozen	3 25
Hurl A No. 1, ₱ dozen	3 50
Hurl No 1, ₱ dozen	3 00
Hurl No 2, ₱ dozen	2 25
Western common	2 00
Hurl, corn	180@200
Broom corn, prime ₱ ton	140@150
Broom corn, common ₱ ton	100@162
Broom handles, ₱ 1,000 plain	20@25
Painted	30@30
Swallow brooms, ₱ dozen	4 50
Extra carpet, ₱ dozen	4 00

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

Following are the ruling jobbers' rates:

Spun Roll (ext'r)	55@ 58	Rough & Ready	65@ 85
Navy	50@ 58	Fine Cut Plug	55@ 90
Tens	52@ 55	Fine Cut	55@ 90
Quarters	52@ 55	Cut and Dry	30@ 38
Louisville Navy	55@ 58	Scotch Snuff	65@ 75
Louisville Cav	55@ 58	Black Snuff	60@ 85
Virginia Navy	48@ 55	Cigars—	
Virginia Tens	48@ 55	Penn'a Seed	$13 00@ 20 00
Virginia Cav	48@ 55	Connecticut	20 00@ 25 00
Double Thick	50@ 58	Seed & Hav	30 00@ 60 00
Flounders	55@ 80	Havana	60 00@150 00
Bright Pounds	50@1 00		

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	11½c
Fancy brands from	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	10 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	11 @20 c
Putty	4 @5 c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$13 00
IX, 10x14, charcoal	15 50
IC, 12x12, charcoal	13 50
IX, 12x12, charcoal	16 00
IC, 14x20, charcoal	13 50
IX, 14x20, charcoal	16 00
IC, 14x20, leaded	11 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	14 00

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ₱ keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 10, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

WHEAT—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1 22; No. 2, $1 20 cash or seller June; $1 20¼ seller July; No. 3, $1 15; rejected $1 05.

CORN—Demand fair and prices advanced to 61½c cash or seller June; 61⅜@61½c seller July; 61½c seller August.

OATS—Steady with moderate demand; No. 2, 45⅝c cash; 45¼c seller July; rejected 43c.

RYE—Dull and nominal; No. 1, 85c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

PORK—Steady with moderate demand and held higher at $16 65 cash or seller June.

LARD—Steady with moderate demand at 11c cash; 11¼c seller July.

BULK MEATS—Quiet and unchanged in every respect; sales of shoulders at 6¼c seller July.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 95c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Beeves—Fresh receipts were 4,970 making 9,100 for the week against 8,070 for last week. Good cattle remain firm at an advance for the week of ¼c; poor Texans sold at low prices; latest sales were worst native steers ranged 11¼ to 12¾c, with some of the best at 13c. Texans ranged at 8¼ to 9c.

Sheep and Lambs—Fresh arrivals 4,950 making 16,980 for the week against 16,040 last week. Sheep active and firmer with liberal sales at 5¼@7½c for poor to choice sheared western. Lambs more plenty; the market closed weak at 8@11c for ordinary to extra; sales include three cars Ohio sheep, averaging 93 lbs, 7c; two cars, coarse do, 94 lbs, 6¾c; 1 car fair do, 84 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car light do, 75 lbs, 5¾c; 5 cars Kentucky lambs do, 53 to 60 lbs, 8@8½c.

Swine—Receipts 13,870, making 36,770 for the week, against 30,060 last week. None on sale alive. Dressed fell off ¼c; closed dull at 7¾@7½c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Cotton quiet at 18¼c. Flour quiet; superfine Western and State $4 60@5 15; common to good $5 60@6 10; good to choice $6 15@6 40. Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago $1 42@1 43; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 47@1 48; No. 1 spring $1 48@1 51. Rye heavy and lower; Canada in bond $1 06. Barley and malt quiet. Corn firmer; western mixed 80@83c; high mixed yellow 83@86c. Oats dull and heavy; mixed western 61@62½c; white 67@70c. Hay, shipping $1 15. Hops steady; low to fair $1 10@1 20. Coffee firm at 17@20¼c. Sugar firm at 7¾@8¼c. Petroleum dull, heavy and lower; crude 4¾c; refined 12⅝c. Pork firmer at $18 00. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; pickled shoulders, in bulk, 7c; middles quiet at 9½@10¼c. Lard quiet and firmer at 11¾c. Butter—heavy at 20@26c. Cheese heavy at 12½@13¾c. Whisky lower at 99½c@$1 00.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 10.—Cattle—Receipts 697 head; total for the week 6,364; market active at 12½c advance; heavy fat cattle full 50c off. Of common stock there is not sufficient with the former offering to supply the demand; good corn fed Texans are in demand; common stock neglected.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,400 head; total for the week 9,400; market heavy and slow; there were too few sales to establish quotations.

Hogs—Receipts 2,600 head; total for the week 12,100; Yorkers $5 00@5 30; heavy hogs $5 50@5 70.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—Flour dull; double six treble $6 25@7 25; choice $7 50@8 00. Corn quiet and easier; yellow mixed 80c; white mixed 92c; white 94@95c. Oats quiet at 58@59c. Bran in moderate demand at 97c. Hay dull; choice $27 00. Pork dull and weak at $18 75. Dry salt meat dull; shoulders 7c. Bacon dull and depressed at 7¼@10¼@10¾c; hams 12¼@13¾c. Lard—supply light; tierce 12c; keg 12¾c. Sugar dull and low; fair 8c; good fair 8¼c. Molasses—no movement. Coffee—ordinary to prime 17¼@21¾c. Cornmeal dull and lower at $3 50.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Cattle—Receipts 3,736. Market active for shipping grades and prices firm at $5 50@6 15 for good to choice; 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, $6 25@6 70 for extra; $12 50@15 00 for sound steers; stockers sold at $3 25@4 75. Shipments 2,122.

Hogs—Receipts 18,336; market fairly active, firmer and a shade higher ranging at $4 65@5 80 for inferior to choice, most sales at $5 10@5 60 for common to good. Shipments 8,631.

Sheep—Receipts 366; market nominally unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Dry goods—The trade movement was generally slow, but heavy cassimeres were under one dollar and prints showed some improvement. Cotton goods were firm but inactive. Garner's prints jobbing freely at 7¼c. Bordered prints and white ground figured fancy prints steady. Request dress goods and shawls dull. Ribbons and millinery silks doing fairly at auction.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet; Western Reserve 12@13c. Eggs easerir but unchanged. Flour very dull; Ohio and Indiana $7 75. Wheat very weak. Rye steady at 98c. Corn declining at 84c. Oats unsettled at 60@62c. Petroleum dull and declining; refined 12⅛@12¼c. Whisky unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1 47; No. 2, $1 35; amber $1 35¼@1 35¾ seller July; No. 2 red $1 35. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced; low mixed 64¾@65c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 51¼c; No. 2, 49¾c; Michigan 50c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Cotton steady at 17¼c. Flour a shade higher at $6 15@6 25. Wheat steady at $1 30. Corn steady at 65@67c. Oats quiet at 50@57c. Rye dull at 95c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork, lard, bacon and bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 95c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 10.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork $18 25. Bacon shoulders 7¼c; sides 10¼@10¾c. Sugar cured hams 13¼c; plain 12¼c. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¾@9⅞c. Lard 12¼@12¾c. Whisky steady at 95c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firmer at 80@81c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull at $1 00@1 05. Provisions quiet. Pork 18¼@18½c. Butter dull at 18@23c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn with a moderate demand at 72c; Western 58c.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

The season's trade has now arrived at a point, when a pretty accurate idea of what this years' business will be, from the opening until next fall trade. All circumstances considered, the state of affairs is not very discouraging. It is true that in many departments of business the volume of trade has largely decreased; but this was to be expected, and in no case do we find that any department of trade here is diminished in volume, to a greater extent than the hard times, and enforced economy on the part of the consuming classes gives us a right to expect. Indeed the volume of the iron trade of Pittsburgh is larger, in comparison with that of other manufacturing points, than was to be expected, and this city is the only important iron manufacturing point west of the Alleghenies where any business to speak of is transacted. Of course prices are unsatisfactory, and margins of profit infinitesimal. In the dry goods, boot and shoe, lumber and general merchandise trades, the volume of business is considerably decreased. In groceries, flour and produce the aggregate is very nearly up to that of former years.

Prices are not much changed from those of last week. We note a few alterations in the prices of drugs. Correct quotations in all departments of trade will be found below.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	11 c	Idaho	10½c
Eagle	11 c	Duquesne	9½c
Conewago	10 c	Magnolia	9 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	8½@9½c	Anchor shirting	8½@ c
Spragues	8½@9½c	Richmond	9½@ c
Americans	8½@9½c	Pacifics	10 @ c
Conestoga	9½@10 c	Mourning	8½@ 9½c
Sprague Pinks	10 @11 c	Garner	@ c
Wamsatta	7 @ c	Light Prints	8 @10 c
Calico shirting	7½@8½c	Amoskeag	7½@ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½c	American	9 c
Amoskeag	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Glasgow	10½c		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	12 to 18c	Manchester	
Pacific	12 to 18c	Atlantic	

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	38 c	Conestoga Medal	20 c
Portsmouth	29 c	Allegheny	12½c
Roanoke	28 c	Spring Grove	10½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Canoe	6 c	4-4 Fruit of Loom	15 c
7-8 Conestoga	8 c	4-4 Suffolk	12½c
4-4 Hamilton	10 c	6-4 Pepperell	22½c
4-4 Reynolds	10 c	9-4 Pepperell	32½c
4-4 Hope	11½c	10-4 Pepperell	35 c
4-4 Lonesdale	13½c		

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHEETINGS.

4-4 Penn Mill, A No. 1	11 c	4-4 Nonatook	10½c
4-4 Pittsburgh family	10 c	4-4 Juniata B, fine	9½c

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	38 c	Penn Mill 2½ bush	40 c
Penn Mill, 3 bush	48 c		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White Carpet Chain, fine	31 c	Colored Carpet chain fine	38 c
Cotton Batting	16 c	Cotton Twine	31 c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cents ₱ lb.
⅝ inch diameter and upward	17½@
½ inch diameter	18½@
⅜ and 5-16 in diameter	19 @
Tarred rope and lath yarn	17½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	18½@

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	18 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	19½@
Sand pump rope	18 @

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward	16 @
½ inch diameter and upward	16½@
⅜ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	17 @
Hay and spoke and leather twine	16½@

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

⅝ inch diameter and upward	16 @
½ inch diameter	16 @
⅜ and 5-16 inch diameters	17 @
Hay twine	16½@
Tarred lath twine	15½@

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	14 @
Tarred spun yarn	14 @
Tarred marline	18 @
Tarred houseline	19 @

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	19 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	30 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10¼@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10¼@

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$6 00	6 75	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 by 11 to 12 by 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17		8 75	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 20		9 25	16 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		10 00	18 00
18 by 22 to 20 by 30		11 00	20 00
24 by 28 to 24 by 30		13 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		14 00	24 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 36		15 00	26 00
26 by 38 to 30 by 44		16 00	28 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		18 00	30 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			33 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			36 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken as agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of ... off net, on file trade.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, X. L. C. R. BRAND.

	Per doz.
Sun No. 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	90
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No. 2, straight or bulb	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 0	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 1, 4 oz	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 2	1 25
Old Style No. 0, round or fire proof	85
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof	90
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	90
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No. 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No. 2, round or fire proof, short	1 00
Old Style No. 3, round or fire proof	1 90
Old Style No. 3, round or fire proof, short	1 90
Light House	1 00
Crown	90
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 50
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 00
Gas Chimney	1 00

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

CRACKERS.

Arrow Root Biscuit	12 c	Honey Fingers	12 c
Arrow Root	12 c	Imperials	12 c
Boston	12 c	Lady Fingers	12 c
Boston extra	8 c	Lemon	11 c
Butter	6½c	London Nic Nacs	12 c
Cinnamon	12 c	Maple Biscuit	12 c
Cream	21 c	Milk Biscuit	9 c
Continental	17 c	Novelties	12 c
Crimp Water	12 c	Oyster	6½c
Crimp Sugar	10 c	Pic Nic	9 c
Crimp Butter	7 c	Scotch	6½c
Egg	12 c	Soda	6½c
Extra Square L Sugar	10 c	Soda, extra	8 c
Farina	12 c	Sugar, round	9 c
Fruit	12 c	Sugar, square	9½c
Ginger	12 c	Water	6½c
Ginger Fruits	12 c	New York Water	8 c
Graham	8 c	Wine	9 c
Honey Crackers	12 c		

SNAPS.

Cinnamon	12 c	Lemon	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Honey	12 c
Ginger	12 c	Spiced	12 c

JUMBLES.

Arrow Root	12 c	Raspberry	13 c
Cinnamon	12 c	Sugar	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Spiced	12 c
Ginger	12 c	Strawberry	13 c
Honey	12 c	Vanilla	14 c
Lemon	12 c	Excelsior Cracker Meal, in 1 lb pkgs	8 c
Orange	12 c		

CAKES.

Cinnamon	12 c	Maccaroni Snaps	14 c
Cinnamon Wafers	12 c	Orange	13 c
Cocoanut Cake	12 c	Raspberry	13 c
Congress	12 c	Sponge	14 c
Cream Fruit Cake	12 c	Sugar	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Strawberry	13 c
Fancy Combination	14 c	Vanilla	14 c
Ginger	12 c	Wintergreen	14 c
Ginger Fruit	12 c	Almond Nuts	15 c
Honey	12 c		

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

	₱ lb net cash.
Braziers' copper, over 12 lb sheets for 1 lb to square foot	35c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	38c
All sheet copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	41c
Circles copper, less than 84 inches diam	38c
Circles copper, 84 inches diam and over	41c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	38c
Sheathing copper, (14 by 48 in.) over 12 oz	35c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	35c
Soldering coppers	40c
Copper Bottoms; Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent; Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	Prices furnished on application.
Brass Kettles, (less 5c ₱ lb for over 500 lbs)	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	38c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	39c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide (6 in. 14x49, 7 in. 14x52, 8 in. 14x56, 9 in. 14x60), by the case	40c
less than case	41c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	43c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 in. wide	43c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 in. wide	47c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$	@1 00
Proof rectified		1 10@1 15
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported Brandy		6 00@8 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@3 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		5 00@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 00@1 01	

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBERS.

First common ₱ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	35 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	20 00
Half-inch unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	6 25
Lath	4 23

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

Inside diameter, Inches.	Price per foot. Black. $ c.	Price per foot. Galvanized. $ c.
⅛		
¼	06	09
⅜	06	09
½	07	10
¾	09	13
1	12	17
1¼	16	23
1½	22	30
2	26	38
2½	40	55
3	60	85
3½	85	1 10
4	1 00	1 30
4½	1 10	1 50
5	1 30	1 75
5½	1 50	2 00
6	1 80	2 40
	2 50	3 25

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

There is very little wool offering, and we quote as follows:

Fine fleece	43@ c	Medium fleece	43@45c
Tubwashed	43@45c	Common fleece	35@40c
Combing	50@ c	Pulled wools	30@35c

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		Mag cal...lb	80 @ 1 00
Acetic....lb	16 @ 20	—Carb ...lb	35 @ 40
Citric.....lb	1 55 @ 1 60	Manna SF lb	@ 60
Oxalic......lb	25 @ 27	Morph sul oz	7 25 @ 7 55
Sulphuric lb	@ 3½	Nut No 1..lb	@ 1 50
Tartaric...lb	65 @ 67	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 00 @ 2 20	Anise......lb	3 50 @ 4 00
Aloes.		Bergamot lb	@ 7 00
Cape.....lb	@ 20	—Castor.. lb	@ 27½
Socot....lb	@ 75	—Cinnam lb	@ 2 25
Am Carb.lb	@ 26	—Cloves.. lb	@ 3 00
Aqua......lb	11 @ 13	*Oil.*	
Annotta...lb	60 @ 70	Cod liv, gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Ashes.		Lemon.....lb	@ 5 50
Soda .....lb	4½@ 5½	Linseed, gal	1 05 @ 1 10
Bal Copa..lb	1 00 @ 1 07	Neats F, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Peruv....lb	1 75 @ 2 00	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bay rum, gal	3 25 @ 3 50	—qu'rts, doz	6 25 @ 10 00
Bark.		—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Cassia ....lb	38 @ 40	Origan....lb	70 @ 1 20
Cinch red lb	1 30 @ 1 40	Pepper't ..lb	5 90 @ 6 00
" pale..lb	80 @ 85	Rosemary lb	1 00 @ 1 50
" com..lb	38 @ 48	Sassafras..lb	@ 1 00
Black Lead.		Sperm...gal	2 30 @ 2 50
American lb	5 @ 6	Tanners..gal	68 @ 73
East Ind...lb	11 @ 12	Whale....gal	88 @ 95
German ...lb	7 @ 9	Wint'g'n...lb	@ 5 75
Gum mass lb	@ 1 05	Opium T'y lb	@ 11 00
Blue vitr.lb	13½@ 14½	Pl Paris, bbl	4 00 @
Borax ref lb	20 @ 22	*Potass.*	
Brim roll.lb	4½@ 5½	Bichrom...lb	@ 25
—Flor sul..lb	5½@ 6½	Chlorate	40 @
Calomel Am lb	@ 2 05	Iodide.....lb	4 90 @ 5 00
—English..lb	@ 2 75	Putty.......lb	4 @ 7
Camp ref..lb	35 @ 40	Quin sulp oz	2 60 @ 2 75
Canthar's lb	@ 2 12	Rosin ....bbl	5 75 @ 6 50
Cham Ger lb	@ 48	*Root.*	
—Roman...lb	@ 56	Gentian...lb	@ 13
Chlorof'm lb	1 20 @ 1 30	Ginger E I lb	@ 18
Cloves .....lb	@ 65	" Jamca lb	@ 38
Cochineal lb	80 @ 90	Ipec pow..lb	@ 1 88
Con lye, cses	7 75 @ 8 00	Jalap pow lb	@ 85
Copperas..lb	2 @ 3	Liquorice lb	@ 40
Crm Tar..lb	47 @ 49	Rhub E I..lb	1 25 @ 1 50
Cubebs ...lb	18 @ 20	Sars Hon..lb	@ 58
Cudbear...lb	25 @ 35	Senega.....lb	@ 1 00
Emery En lb	10 @ 12	Valeri En lb	38 @ 40
Al Nit sp lb	40 @ 44	" Germ lb	25 @ 28
—Sulph ...lb	65 @ 70	Sal Ammo lb	15½@ 17
Ext Logw lb	10½@ 11	—Epsom...lb	3 @ 5
—Liq Cala lb	44 @ 50	—Soda.....lb	2 @ 3½
—Italian...lb	30 @ 33	*Seed.*	
—Sicily ..lb	@ 25	Canary....lb	7 @ 7½
Fustic.....lb	3 @ 4	Hemp.....lb	7 @ 7½
Galls Alep lb	@ 33	Cardamn.lb	2 65 @ 2 75
Gum.		Mustard...lb	12 @ 15
Arabic sts lb	30 @ 40	Senna A lb	18 @ 35
" White lb	50 @ 58	" E In.lb	@ 22
Myrrh T'k lb	@ 35	*Soda.*	
Shellac ...lb	70 @ 80	Bi Carb...lb	6½@ 7½
Trag s'rts lb	45 @ 60	Soap Cast lb	15 @ 16
" Flake lb	1 00 @ 1 10	—Cast wh lb	18 @ 23
Hoffm'n A lb	@ 45	Sugar L'd lb	@ 28
Indigo Ma lb	1 00 @ 1 20	Turp sps gal	50 @ 56
—Span fl't lb	1 10 @ 1 20	*Varnish.*	
Iodine res lb	@ 7 40	Copal ...gal	1 50 @ 2 00
Jalap Root lb	7 @ 9	Japan ....gal	1 50 @ 1 75
Logwood..lb	2½@ 3½	Damar...gal	1 60 @ 1 80
Mace .....lb	@ 1 75	Ven Red..lb	2½@ 4
Madder....lb	17 @ 19		

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY June 11, 1874.

The following price list of merchant iron and heavy hardware went into effect to-day. It is furnished by Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 3c card rate, 2 per cent. off net.

Flat rail, (1¼ by ¼) punched and countersunk ... 4 4-10c ₱ lb net

Iron wedges ... 4½c ₱ lb net

Norway Nail rods ... 9¼c ₱ lb net

Crow bars (in ordering please state whether "Wedge or "Pinch" point) ... 5 c ₱ lb net

Beetle rings ... 8¼c ₱ lb net

Fence pickets, ⅝ round, bent to shape 30c per foot of fence. Less 15 ₱ cent. off.

Carriage and tire bolts (new list) ... 70 and 10 ₱ cent. off.

Plow bolts ... 30, 10, 5 "

Stove bolts ... 15 "

Machine and square head bolts ... 30 and 10 "

Coach and lag screws ... 30 and 10 "

Bolt ends ... 35 "

Patent not pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 3-16 to ⅝,) 7½c ₱ lb off net.

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large size, from 7-16 to 2 in.) 6c ₱ lb off, net.

Washers, all made from new hand iron, small sizes, (3-16 to ⅜ in.) 9c ₱ lb off, net; large sizes 7-16 to 1⅜ inch, 7c ₱ lb off, net.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 3¾c ₱ lb net; ⅞ in. diam. 3¾c ₱ lb net; ¾ in. diam. 4c ₱ lb net.

Patent Head Harrow Teeth, packed in cask, ½c ₱ lb extra.

Skein Bolt, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ₱ lb extra when less than 1 keg each size is ordered ⅜ in. diam. 10c ₱ lb net; 9-16 in. diam. 6½c ₱ lb net; ½ in. diam 7½c.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 9c ₱ lb; ⅜ in diam. 10c ₱ lb net; ¼ in. diam. 12c ₱ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 14 to 26 in. long, 5½c ₱ lb net; 8, 10 and 12 in long, 6¾c ₱ lb.

Strap and T Hinges, 20 and 10c per cent. off net.

Screw hitching ring ... $5 25 ₱ 100 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons ... $14 50 ₱ doz net.

Cast iron washers ... 2¾c ₱ lb net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 diam, over 8 feet long ... 4 c ₱ lb net.

1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 8 feet long ... 4¼c ₱ lb net.

1 to 2 diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long ... 4½c ₱ lb net.

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam, over 4 feet long ... 4½c ₱ lb net.

⅝, ¾, and ⅞ in. diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long ... 5¼c ₱ lb net.

Bridge bolts with upset ends ... ¼c ₱ lb extra

Wrought iron plates punched ... 5c ₱ lb net

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end, 55c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by 7-16 at screw end, 70c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 80c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.

Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.

In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each.

Wagon box rods, wide track, 20c each.

Single-tree irons, 38c per set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 60c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in. wide, 65c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ in. wide, 70c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in. wide, 75c per set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 16¼c each.

Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guards, 45c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each.

Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 13½c each.

Wrought rub irons, 11c each.

Stay chain hooks, 8c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 10c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 12c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1½@2½ inches to clinch, ₱ 1,000, net ... $11 00

Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on, ₱ 1,000 net ... 7 50

Neck yoke eyes ... 15 cents each.

Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings ... 7½ cents each.

King bolts, ⅝, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ₱ lb ... 4½c

Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths ₱ lb ... 9½c

Wagon rivets, 5-16 inch diameter, all lengths ... 9½c

Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 lb paper boxes ₱ lb ... 1 c

Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 lb wood boxes ₱ lb extra ... ½ c

Wagon and hinge nails, ¼ inch, ₱ lb net ... 9 c

Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, ₱ lb net ... 9½c

Double tree plates, ₱ lb net ... 5½c

Coupling plates, ₱ lb net ... 5½c

Tongue plates, ₱ lb net ... 5½c

Neck yoke plates, ₱ lb net ... 11 c

Tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price as band iron.

Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ₱ lb net ... 10½c

Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ₱ lb net ... 11½c

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3c	1⅛ and 1⅝ by ⅜ to ½ inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 2-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 2-10c
1⅛ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 2-10c	⅝ to ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 3-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 7½ inch	3c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	3 7-10c
2 to 2½ inch	3 2-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10c
2⅝ to 3 inch	3 3-10c	¼ inch	4 6-10c
3⅛ to 3½ inch	3 5-10c	¼ inch	4 6-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	4c	3-16 inch	6 6-10c
5 to 5½ inch	4 2-10c		
5⅝ to 6 inch	4 5-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c	¾ to 1⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 2-10c
1 to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c	⅞ to 1⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 2-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4c	1 to 1⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4 6-10c
1⅛ to 2⅝ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	4 2-10c	⅞ to ⅝ by 3-16 to No. 12 inch	5 2-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	4 3-10c	1 inch	5 5-10c
1½ to 4⅜ inch	4 3-10c	⅞ inch	6c
1⅝ to 2 inch	4 4-10c	¾ inch	5 5-10c
1⅛ to 1½ inch	4 8-10c	⅝ inch	7c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	5 1-10c	½ inch	7 5-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 6-10c	⅜ inch	4c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 8-10c	¼ inch	4 6-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1½ inch	3 9-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5c
⅜ to ¾ inch	4 4-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ⅜ inch	5 1-10c
⅝ inch	5 1-10c		
½ inch	6 6-10c		

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	5c	Heads, flanging	9c
Boiler plate	8c	Plow slabs	5 6-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Plow wings	6 1-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Rolled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5c	6 5-10c	8c
No. 15 to 20	5 2-10c	6 7-10c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 4-10c	7 2-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 and 26	5 6-10c	7 1-10c	8 6-10c
No. 27	5 8-10c	7 3-10c	8 8-10c

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON.

(Countersunk and punched.)

1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	4c	1¼, 1⅜ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
1½ by ⅝ and 5-16 inch	4 2-10c	2 and ⅞ inch	3 7-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light brands	2-10c	Hoops	3-10c
		All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 00
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 25
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 50
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 50
2d nails	6 75

FINE BLUED.		CUT SPIKES.	
3d	$7 00	3 to 6 inch	$4 25
2d	7 50		
CASING.		BARREL.	
10d to 30d	$5 25	⅝ inch	$8 00
8d and 9d	5 00	¾ inch	7 00
6d and 7d	5 50	1 inch	6 00
CLINCH.		1⅛ inch	5 75
Clinch nails	$6 75	1¼ inch	5 50
		1⅜ inch	5 25
		1½ inch	5 00
		1¾ inch	4 75

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 advance from 4d to 40d.

" " 1½ inch $9 00.

" " 1 inch $10 00.

Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Galvanized—Five cents per lb advance on iron.

Tinned, 3d, per keg	$11 00
Tinned, 2d, per keg	10 00
Copper, all sizes, per lb	30 00

in 100 kegs lots and upwards.

TERMS.—Less 12½ cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent. allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

Baling papers	4@5½ @6 and 8c ₱ lb
Manilla papers	7@8c @10 and 12c ₱ lb
Hardware papers	6@7c @8 and 12c ₱ lb
Glass papers	5@6c @7 and 8c ₱ lb
Bag wrapping papers	4½ and 4¾c ₱ lb
Felt papers	3@4 and 4½c ₱ lb
Rock River lining paper, 32 inches wide	6 @6½c ₱ lb
Felt lining paper, 32 inches wide	4½@5 ₱ lb
Crown, straw wrapping, full count	35@40c ₱ bdl
Crown, short count	30@35c ₱ bdl
Medium, full count	52½@55c ₱ bdl
Medium, short count	45@50c ₱ bdl
Double crown, full count	70@80c ₱ bdl
Double crown, short count	60@70c ₱ bdl
Straw news	10 @11c ₱ lb
Rag news	12½@13c ₱ lb
Book paper	14 @15c ₱ lb

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 11, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	₱ case $7 50
Less quantity	₱ case 8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₱ case 6 00
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₱ case 8 00
Less quantity	₱ case 8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₱ lb 6
Less quantity	₱ lb 6½
Sal soda—25 kegs	₱ lb @2¼c
Less quantity	₱ lb @2½c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₱ lb @2 c
Less quantity	₱ lb @2¼c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₱ lb @7 c
Less quantity	₱ lb @7¼c
Copperas—20 bbls	₱ lb @1¾c
Less quantity	₱ lb @2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₱ lb @3 c
Less quantity	₱ lb @3¼c
Sulphuric acid	₱ lb @2 c
Muriatic acid	₱ lb @2¾c
Nitric acid	₱ lb @10 c
Chloride calcium	₱ lb @3 c
Pure alumina	₱ lb @3½c
Lump alum	₱ lb 3⅜@4 c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

MONTHLY ORE AND METAL REPORT.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore, blooms and scrap iron received by the various railroads for May, as reported in the Daily COMMERCIAL, amounting in the aggregate to 31,370 tons:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Nimick & Co	....	....	3,190	3,190
Caughey & H	....	....	1,410	1,410
Laughlin & Co	680	....	....	680
Graff, B. & Co	....	....	530	530
Lewis, Oliver & P	....	....	600	600
J. Reamer	....	....	340	340
Brown & Co	....	....	290	290
Pitts'h F. & I. Co	30	....	400	430
Zug & Co	....	....	300	300
Jones & Laughlins	....	....	200	200
Loomis & Co	....	....	60	60
Hussey, W. & Co	....	....	80	80
Shoen'ger, B. & Co	250	....	....	250
P. D. Nieves	....	....	80	80
J. W. Porter	....	....	2,280	2,280
Isabella Furnace	230	....	....	230
Lindsay & McC	....	....	520	520
Spang, C. & Co	....	....	110	110
Glass, Neely & Co	....	....	190	190
Byers, McC. & Co	....	....	380	380
Everson G. & Co	60	....	....	60
Various	....	....	190	190
Total	1,250	....	11,250	12,500

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Isabella Furnace	3,250	....	....	3,250
Lucy Furnace	1,300	....	....	1300
Zug & Co	160	....	40	200
Rodgers & B	50	....	20	70
Nimick & Co	....	....	250	250
Pittsburgh B. W	450	....	....	450
Shoenb'ger, B. & Co	110	....	....	110
Caughey & H	60	....	20	80
Wm. Clark & Co	20	....	110	130
J. Moorhead	....	690	80	770
Dilworth, P. & Co	....	....	130	130
Lloyd & Black	20	....	....	20
Brown & Co	50	....	....	50
Wilson & Co	....	....	240	240
Various	....	....	20	20
Total	5,430	690	910	7,030

MANCHESTER STATION.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Laughlin & Co	1,580	....	....	1,580
Graff, B. & Co	1,030	....	....	1,030
Soho Furnace	1,270	....	....	1,270
Harbaugh, M. & O	1,430	....	....	1,430
Total	5,310	....	....	5,310

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Nimick & Co	....	....	380	380
Lewis, O. & P	....	....	290	290
Phillips, N. & Co	....	....	180	180
Wm. Smith & Son	....	....	110	110
Kloman, C. & Bro	....	....	40	40
McKnight, D. & Co	....	....	60	60
Shoenb., B. & Co	....	....	40	40
John Moorhead	....	....	50	50
Various	....	....	20	20
Total	....	....	1,190	1,190

West Penn Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
Painter & Sons	....	....	1,060	1,060
Jones & Laughlins	....	....	330	330
Smith & Sons	....	....	250	250
Lewis, Oliver & P	....	....	270	270
A. H. Childs	....	....	140	140
Various	....	....	60	60
Total	....	....	2,110	2,110

Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
John Moorhead	....	....	220	220
Lewis, O. & P	....	....	50	50
Caughey & H	....	30	50	80
J. Reamer	....	....	560	560
Nimick & Co	....	....	60	60
Lloyd & Black	....	....	60	60
Dilworth, P. & Co	....	....	20	20
Total	....	30	1,020	1,050

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

	Ore, Tons.	Blooms, Tons.	Metal, Tons.	Total, Tons.
A. H. Childs	....	....	1,150	1,150
Caughey & H	....	....	300	300
Lloyd & Black	....	....	100	100
R. Henderson & Co	....	....	70	70
John Moorhead	....	....	60	60
R. Wister	....	....	60	60
P. D. Nichols	....	....	20	20
Total	....	....	1,760	1,760

Scrap Iron Receipts for May.

	Tons.
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chicago Railway	950
Allegheny Valley Railroad	150
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	119
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. L. R. Ry	130
Total	1,349

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 6, 1874.

The market for raw irons remains about the same as at date of last report, with no quotable change in prices. We are assured by several commission merchants that a slight shading of the prices quoted below would have secured large orders, but that they are not allowed to sell largely even at these figures.

We learn that the thousand ton lot mentioned in our remarks last week was sold at $25 00 cash.

We heard rumors of several lots having changed hands at about the same prices as quoted below, but cannot learn particulars; therefore will not quote them.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

500 tons gray forge	$27 00—4 mos
500 tons gray forge	private.
400 tons gray forge	$26 50—4 mos
300 tons gray forge	27 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge	26 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge, extra	28 00—4 mos
150 tons gray forge	27 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	27 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	27 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	26 00—cash.
100 tons white and mottled	25 00—4 mos
60 tons foundry	30 00—4 mos
50 tons foundry	30 00—4 mos
50 tons white and mottled neutral	25 00—4 mos
20 tons cold short	25 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	30 00—4 mos
20 tons No. 1 foundry	28 00—cash.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	30 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons gray forge neutral	$27 00—4 mos
50 tons gray forge neutral	26 00—cash.

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons No. 1 foundry	$20 25—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	31 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

June 30—Business in Scotch pig continues on a very limited scale, and in the absence of any transactions of note, prices are somewhat nominal. In American pig, there is no change whatever of interest, and we continue previous quotations; sales are reported of 200 tons No. 1 Allentown at $32 50; and 300 do, brands not named, $32 00. In new rails, the only movement is 2,000 tons American steel at a private price—they may be quoted nominally $100 currency at the mills. Scrap is quiet, the principal dealers asking $40 00 from yard. Refined bar from store is very quiet at old figures. —*Commercial List.*

June 6.—Scotch pig is without movement of note. The arrivals per late steamers have not been sold, and will be placed in yard if not speedily taken from dock. We only hear of one lot of 150 tons Glengarnock having been sold from dock at a private price, said to be at $36. In American pig there is a very quiet market, and prices are without quotable change. New rails are without business; we quote English nominally $52 gold, and American $98@90 currency. For old rails the general business is small; buyers are out of the market except at low figures; the only sale we hear of is a lot of 8,000 tons T on speculation at prices we could not learn. Scrap is slow of sale; some holders are asking $40 00 from yard for No. 1 wrought, but as a rule, this is an outside figure. Refined bar from store continues quiet at previous figures, with a little better feeling observable.

Import of iron into New York, from January 1st to May 31, 1874:

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet, &c.
From Foreign Ports, tons	1,923	tons. 48,857	bdls. 10,982
Coastwise	54	119	1,276
Total	1,977	tons. 48,986	bdls. 12,258
Same time, 1873	5,222	29,974	106,343

—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

June 6.—Pig remains dull. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $32 00@33 00; No. 2 at $30 00@31 00; gray forge at $27 00@29 00; white and mottled at $24 00.

Manufacturtd Iron—Bar is quiet. We quote at 2 8-10@3c ₱ lb.

Scotch Pig—Glengarnock is held at 45c.

Nails—Are depressed.

Old Metals—Are inactive. We quote—

Brass, light	13	Copper, heavy	22½
Brass, heavy	18	Zinc	5½
Copper, light	17½@	Lead	6@ 6½
Anchors	9c	Chains	6¼c

—*Price Current.*

Warranted.

Four to six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face. Two to four bottles are warranted to clear the system of Boils, Carbuncles and Sores. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Six or ten bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears and Corrupt or Running Ulcers. Eight to ten bottles are warranted to cure Scrofulous Sores and Swellings. Two to six bottles are warranted to cure Liver Complaint.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANKTOWN, DELAWARE CO., O., March 20, 1873.

To DR. R. V. PIERCE—Your Discovery needs only a fair trial and it will do all you recommend it to do and more too. When I was fifteen I caught cold and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctors' bills have run up at times to two and three hundred dollars, and never any better but worse, when I give up all hope last spring of living the summer through. I received one of your Account Books and told my husband after reading it that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles, and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spine Affection and Torpid Liver. My liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is as smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement, half has not been told.

Yours with respect,

HESTER LACKEY.

MWF*

Plain English.

There is no good reason why an English speaking people should be doctored in Latin. If we should describe the properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the jargon of the profession, not one reader in twenty would understand what it is good for. We prefer to say in simple words that it possesses strengthening, regulating and purifying qualities of the highest order; that the vegetable ingredients of which it is composed are eminently wholesome and salutary, and that the stimulant which is combined with them is the purest that can be manufactured. We prescribe it, not in garbled Latin, but in the good old mother tongue, as a remedy for languor, debility, nervousness, indigestion, liver complaint, fever and ague, constipation, rheumatism and low spirits, and as a preventive of every disease produced by foul air, whether it stagnates in crowded workrooms or imperils life and health in swampy districts and new clearings. So the masses say, and so they have been saying for the last twenty years.

No sour Rolls, Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, nor sour Husbands, where Dooley's Yeast Powder is used in the family. It makes *everything* and *everybody* sweet and nice.

DIED:

MALLOCH—On Monday, June 8th, 1874, at 4:30 P. M., ELIZA CHISLETT, daughter of the late John Chislett and wife of F. S. Malloch, Esq.

BECKERT—On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, CLARA, only daughter of Christ. and Mary Beckert, aged nineteen months.

HARTLEY—On Sunday, 7th inst., W. T., infant son of Lizzie and L. B. Hartley, aged three months.

BLACK—Departed this life Sabbath morning, June 7th, 1874, ALICE BLACK, daughter of Dr. Alex. and the late Margaret Watson Black.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

THEY have a candidate for a Republican nomination to the Legislature, in Philadelphia, named J. B. FITE. Any one treading on the tail of his coat can be accommodated. All his friends stand ready for fight.

POMEROY, the ex-Senator from Kansas, is not to be tried on the charge of bribery preferred against him. The prosecution has been abandoned, and the world will never know whether it should believe him guilty or innocent.

LAST Friday's Wilmington *Commercial* published a statement showing that over two hundred and twenty iron ships, mostly steam vessels, have been built in the yards of that city, and stating that this is a far greater number than have been constructed in all the other shipyards of the country put together. Good for plucky little Delaware.

THE North Carolina excitement is again renewed, Old Baldy being once more in a volcanic throe. Several distinct shocks were felt last week. The general election in that State occurs on the sixth of August, and if Bald Mountain will only have the goodness to be moderately eruptive in the meantime, the Republicans will be pretty certain to sweep the State clean.

THE Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sawyer, will tender his resignation to the President, inasmuch as he wishes to save Secretary Bristow from any embarrassment on his account.—*Washington Republican.*

This is very kind, on Mr. SAWYER'S part; but we imagine that, if he had not resigned, the embarrassment would have been his, not BRISTOW'S.

THE American Silk Association has just published its statistical report for the month of May. The imports of raw silk into New York and San Francisco during that month were of the value of $307,367, against $380,328 in 1873. The total from July 1 is $4,113,770, against $6,845,740 for the same time last year. The imports of manufactures of silk from July 1, amounted to $21,466,991, against $27,666,049 for the corresponding period last year.

THE latest monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, shows that, allowing for the difference in warehouse account, the exports from the United States for the eight months ended February 28, this year, were in excess of the imports $36,353,398, while for the corresponding period of 1873 the reverse was the case, the imports exceeding the exports by $38,407,497. These figures tell their own story better than any comments could tell it for them.

"LOOK out for the locomotive." In a suit against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, instituted for the recovery of damages for injuries inflicted by a train whilst the plaintiff was walking on the defendant's railroad track, the United States District Court has just ruled that a person walking on such a track was there at his own peril, and that if the conductor, engineer, and such employees upon the train swore that they did not see him, there was no liability for damages, even if death ensued from the injuries.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York, for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $8,265,338, against $6,382,231, for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January foot up $186,739,277, against $198,933,714 for the corresponding period of 1873. The exports, exclusive of specie, for the past week amount to $5,158,171, against $5,396,442 for the corresponding week of 1873. The total exports from the first of January reach $117,839,033, against $116,725,078, same time last year.

SENATOR THURMAN is of opinion that "the hope of the Democratic party lies in adherence to Democratic principles. Whenever it wanders off after strange gods it incurs defeat, and it will ever be so." Just so; and now tell us about these same imperishable "principles." Are they akin to those of Governor LESLIE, of Kentucky, who has already begun talking about "the disruption of the Union at no distant day" as under certain circumstances "inevitable"—these circumstances being, substantially, a continuance of the Republican party in power? A good many people would like to know, you know.

IT is intimated that Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR will probably be the Democratic candidate for the Sixth Maryland district, his nomination being in furtherance of the Trans-Allegheny Canal scheme, which will bring a strong interest to his support. The agitation of the subject in Congress, and the passage of the WINDOM resolutions for the survey of national routes of cheap transportation, among which this canal project is included, will give the scheme prominence, and Mr. BLAIR, being an active manager of the enterprise, will derive some strength from this consideration.

SOME New York capitalists have just leased a peat furnace and peat works from the Lake Superior Iron Company, with the view of instituting exhaustive tests concerning the use of peat as a fuel for smelting iron ores. We are sceptical as to the result, however. According to a recently published English governmental report on peat in the United States, as an article available for fuel, the facts of which were collected by British consuls in this country, under instructions from their government, complete financial failure has waited on every attempt to make peat a cheaper substitute for coal. Forty-seven companies, with capital varying from $50,000 to $5,000,000, have been organized for the purpose of working and preparing the fuel. Not one has succeeded.

THE publication lately made of the President's views on Finance, in a semi-official form, has caused considerable excitement and irritation at Washington. It seems to have convinced no one, and the attitude of Congress towards the President is that of irreconcilability. Nothing that Congress is willing to pass can receive the executive approval, and a sufficient majority cannot be obtained to carry any measure over the veto; so that financial matters are likely to remain *in statu quo* for the present. Congress is for expansion, in some form, and the President is for resuming specie payments; and, between the two, nothing will be done. Congress adjourns on the 22d; and the people may as well make up their minds to a continuance of the present condition of things until the meeting of a new Congress in 1875.

THE Philadelphia papers of Wednesday publish detailed statements of the export trade of that port for May. An increase of $900,529 is shown, as compared with the corresponding month last year, the total exports to foreign ports having been $3,097,281, of which $2,351,987 were in foreign vessels and $745,284 in American bottoms. The total exports from that port to foreign ports, from the first of January to the first of June, were $12,219,111, being an increase of $3,218,101, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The duties received on imports at the same port during the same month amounted to $715,389 04, against $714,063 53 for the corresponding month of 1873; the total increase this year, over last year, thus far, being $298,554 25.

THE Illinois railway companies having apparently come to the conclusion that the United States Circuit Court will refuse to take the railroad cases out of the hands of the State Courts, have changed their base of operations, and are now trying to appeal from the decision made in the Court of Sangamon county, to the Supreme Court. Application was made to Judge ZANE, of Sangamon county, for a bill of exceptions, last week, and the whole question at issue between the railroads and the people of Illinois will thus, if the application be successful, come before the Supreme Court for settlement.

The same questions will simultaneously come up in the United States Circuit Court on the question of issuing an injunction to prohibit the enforcement of the Wisconsin Railroad law. This is expected to be argued about the 20th inst.

THE election of Mr. SCOTT as President of the Pennsylvania Central, and of Mr. ROBERTS as vice President, does not materially change the *personnel* of its management. The new organization is not composed of new men, but of men who have been identified with its management almost from its first start in life. Mr. SCOTT has been in the company since it began, Mr. ROBERTS since 1851, and Mr. CASSATT, the General Manager, since 1861. All three have grown up with the road, and are thoroughly familiar with all its details, and the company is exceedingly fortunate in having three such men at its command. Its financial condition is superb, and we venture to predict that, when the people are made fully acquainted with its resources, it will be, under the new management, to the full as popular as under the old.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.

In spite of the scepticism with which many intelligent persons in England regard the very friendly relations lately established between their country and Russia, the two nations evidently wish to appear to be on the most affectionate terms. After many years of alienation, with deep distrust on one side and arrogant defiance on the other, the two governments have come together, discussed their differences, and apparently agreed upon conditions by which they hope, during many years at least, to avoid hostile collisions and the unpleasant complications which might lead to them. Whether the settlement of the Alabama question followed by an era of good feeling between England and the United States, had anything to do with the reconciliation of England and Russia, and if anything, how much, are questions which cannot at present be answered with any measure of precision or confidence. It is, however, certain that for a long time, whenever a conflict between England and Russia seemed likely or possible, the rulers of each country at once thought of the great Republic as an element in the situation. It is equally certain that Russian statesmen in their disputes with England used the quarrel between England and the United States as an agency of persuasion at one time, and as an agency of menace at another. In the fact there is nothing to gratify intelligent American self-complacency, and there needs be no national vanity in the assumption that when, in spite of Russian influence, England and America became friends through the Washington treaty and the arbitration at Geneva, Russia became conscious of a new motive, or one not fully appreciated before, for entering into friendly relations with Great Britain. Great Britain was equally ready for the settlement, and, free from the anxiety of the Alabama controversy, was able to assume the attitude most likely to secure fair terms in a Russian negotiation.

The delicate and difficult questions which divided the two powers in the far East, in Central Asia, seem to have been completely adjusted. A dozen years ago, the advance of the Russians towards the northern boundaries of British India, was a subject of the most intense and anxious interest to the rulers of the British empire there. Russian agents were supposed to be common characters, as common as Prussian spies in France during the late war: every suspicious movement among Hindoos or Moslems was referred by many to Muscovite intrigue. It is difficult to conceive of the change which has come over the British mind in a few years, in consequence of which the English now recognize the Russians as the civilizers of Asia, with rights as valid and respectable as their own. The foundation of their agreement is the recognition of a common interest in the progress of civilization. All jealousy on the subject of Indian commerce is laid aside, and while the British continue to bear rule over India, the Russians carry on their work of subjugation and organization among the fanatical tribes farther North, the regions of central Asia. Afghanistan or the portion of it ruled by the reigning Emir, SHIR-ALI-KHAN, separates the domains of the two powers, the Russians binding themselves not to meddle with the government of Afghanistan, and the English binding themselves to prevent the Afghan Emir, so far as they can by mere influence, from making incursions into territory under Russian protection. In return the Russians agree to use their influence to prevent the Emir of Bokhara from troubling the Lord of the Afghans.

Striking evidence of the absence of the old jealousies, of the complete confidence established between England and Russia in that part of the world was shown in the fact that, when Russia was compelled by unforeseen circumstances to disregard its engagements with England respecting the Khan of Khiva and to take a small portion of his territory, England overlooked the offense, or rather accepted an apology as sufficient indemnity. Some may remember, when word reached Western Europe that the Khan had been forced to acknowledge the Czar's supremacy and to surrender a piece of his land for a Russian fort, all the quidnuncs expected a rupture between Russia and England. There was fair cause, it seemed, but in fact the two powers understood each other too well. They have divided Asia between them, and are not going to war about such a trifle.

Whether the two powers have arrived at an equally satisfactory understanding about the famous "sick man," whether England would cheerfully see the Russians take possession of Constantinople may hardly be a question. It is not likely. Those Britons who believe in the permanence of their present affectionate relations with Russia, do not believe that the Czar wants Constantinople. Indeed, there is a fancy abroad, not only in England but elsewhere, that the present autocrat has become a convert to a sort of mild political liberalism. Having liberated the serfs and recalled his political refugees, he is supposed to meditate establishing constitutional government. There may easily be some foundation for the rumor. The Czar may be sagacious enough to perceive that in no other way can he modify for the better the very unsatisfactory and dangerous tendencies prevalent among extensive classes of his subjects. Absolutism has worked as ill in Russia as elsewhere. Certainly if the Czar does not contemplate a change or modification in his mode of rule, it should seem to be bad policy for him to form such very intimate relations with free England. As his majesty of course knew would be the case, the effect of his daughter's marriage with an English prince and of the recent political relations with England has been to give an astonishing vogue and currency to English ideas, customs and fashions among the Russian people. Whereas formerly all learned French and studiously imitated French ways, France being the great exemplar and model in most matters, all are now learning English, speaking English, especially reading English; the demand for English books and newspapers has increased enormously, and English ways of thinking also are fast getting into fashion. It would be idle to suppose that these things can be without important practical results, and if the tendencies thus started are allowed to take their proper course, the results can hardly fail to be good, beneficent in the advancement of liberty and civilization.

THE Republican National Convention which met at Chicago in 1860 classed Slavery and Polygamy together as "twin relics of barbarism." Slavery has been wiped out, but Polygamy remains. It is as much a relic of barbarism as it was in 1860, yet Congress dallies and trifles with it, allows its own laws classing Polygamy as a crime to be set at naught by admitting a polygamist to a seat upon its floor, and refuses to speak the word necessary for the extinction of what it has itself classed as a crime.

The singular claim has been set up that as Polygamy is a part of the Mormon religion, we are bound to tolerate it. If this be so, then any other crime may be adopted as a religious tenet, and sheltered behind religious intolerance. Murder is as much a part of the religion of a Thug as polygamy of a Mormon, and as conscientiously believed in; and there is no crime in the calendar that might not seek a similar protection. Religion that involves immorality and crime takes itself out of the category of toleration. For the mere opinions of Murmondom or for the holding of a belief in its creed, there should be the fullest toleration, but for any immorally or essentially wrong practice Mormons must be held to as strict an account as other people. A bigamist is a bigamist, whether he live in Pennsylvania or Utah, and he cannot plead his religion as a bar against punishment for his offense.

THE railroad war, in Wisconsin, has got into the United States Court, and we shall therefore soon get an authoritative decision upon the legal questions involved. Judge LAWRENCE, of Chicago, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has filed a bill in behalf of the bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Wisconsin, praying the court to restrain the Railway Commissioners of that State from "fixing any rates for the transportation of persons and property over the roads of said company, under and in pursuance of the act approved March 11, 1874, or from classifying under the provisions of said act any articles of freight or property which are not now classified, and that the said Railway Commissioners" and the Attorney General, "and each of them, be enjoined from arresting, or causing, or aiding, or abetting the arrest of any of the agents of said railway company under the provisions of said act, or from instituting, or causing to be instituted, against said railway company, or its agents or officers, any suit or suits, or other proceedings, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of said act." The effect of the injunction, if granted, will be to prevent the further operation of what is known as the "POTTER" law; and if refused the constitutionality of the POTTER law will be legally recognized.

HARDLY any public event of the season promises to be attended with so many historic ceremonies, characters and reminiscences as the reunion in Chicago of the old-time anti-slavery heroes, which commences to-day and continues during three days. The proceedings will consist of addresses pertaining to the origin, progress and triumph of the Anti-Slavery Reform, with biographical sketches of prominent actors in the reform; personal recollections and reminiscences, and singing the old songs of liberty. Many distinguished men from various parts of the country will be present, and we can well understand how the hearts of these grizzled workers for humanity will burn within them as they recal to each other the incidents, and trace again the progress of the great movement which, once derided as fanaticism, has culminated in the freedom of the enslaved, the unity of the country, and the recognition of the political rights of those in whose behalf the work was undertaken. Then, it was a little grain of mustard seed; now, its branches overshadow the whole land.

THE Philadelphia *North American* prides itself upon the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad is a purely Pennsylvania institution. It says:

Mr. Thomson himself was a native-born Pennsylvanian, descended from the stock brought over by William Penn with his first colony. Colonel Scott is also a native Pennsylvanian, identified with the State and city in his entire career, and wholly and solely developed into what he is by the opportunites here afforded. Mr. Roberts, who succeeds Colonel Scott as First Vice President, is, like Mr. Thomson, descended from the primitive Quaker stock. Mr. Cassatt, the general manager, and Mr. Kneass, the Assistant President, are also native Pennsylvanians. In the Board of Directors the same element has always predominated.

In fact this great corporation was founded, built up, fortified and extended by the genius, the vigor, the capital, and the courage and faith of Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians, and within the limits of this Commonwealth it owes absolutely nothing to any other elements.

THE New York *Mail* stigmatizes Pennsylvania as "the noisiest and hungriest of all the States;" the occasion of its ill-mannered and mendacious outburst being Senator CAMERON'S very just complaint that in the expenditure of moneys for internal improvements, Pennsylvania had been shamefully neglected. But the statement of the Senator is true. For instance, not a cent was provided for the important harbor of Erie, in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, recently passed by Congress, while liberal appropriations were made for the smaller and much less important ports of Dunkirk, New York, and Ashtabula, Ohio. The fact is, that the Keystone Commonwealth is so rapidly outstripping the "Empire State" in all the elements of enduring prosperity and greatness, as to make the latter turn pale with jealousy and apprehension whenever its name is mentioned.

THE Church *Journal*, of New York, heretofore a High Church organ, has a loud call upon the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to show its hand boldly with reference to the present distractions in the Church at large. The editor demands that the lower house join with the Bishops and declare that adoration of the Sacrament is not the doctrine of the Church, and that all ceremonial tending to teach such adoration is perilous and contrary to the mind of the Church and the Prayer Book. The article says:

"It will then be for the man who persists in teaching such doctrine, or countenancing such practices, to justify himself at the bar of the common sense and the common honesty of men. He will need neither presentment, accuser nor summons."

REMARKING on the recently published report of the New York State Superintendent of Banks, showing an aggregate savings bank deposit of $285,000,000, an increase in nine years of $175,000,000—the London *Agricultural Gazette* contrasts it with the $310,000,000 total deposits in the postoffice and other savings banks of Great Britain, and says: "While one State in America holds nearly the same deposits in savings banks as the whole of Great Britain, and the increase has been £35,000,000 in one case, and in the other only £18,000,000 in the past nine years, we are not likely to see the current of emigration reversed or stayed." There is a good deal of meaning in these few words.

JUDGING from the returns of the Oregon election, there were about 10,000 votes cast—less than the average of many wards in Philadelphia. Yet Oregon, with her 10,000 votes, has a member of Congress and two United States Senators, and Congress is asked to continue and perpetuate this style of thing by admitting Colorado and New Mexico as separate States. We object, most decidedly. The whole three, Oregon, Colorado and New Mexico, have not as large a population as our county of Allegheny.

J. Edgar Thomson's Successor.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The new President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Thomas A. Scott, is known throughout the country as one of the ablest railroad men in the country. He is now in his fiftieth year, having been born in Loudon, Franklin county, on December 28, 1824. After serving as a clerk in several country stores he became the clerk of Major James Patton, his brother-in-law, who was collector of tolls at Columbia, on the State road. He next became a clerk in the extensive warehouse and commission establishment of the Leeches, at Columbia. In 1847 he left this position to come to Philadelphia as chief clerk to A. Boyd Cummings, the collector of tolls at the eastern terminus of the public works. Finally, in 1850, he entered the regular service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being stationed at Duncanville, as general agent of the Mountain or Eastern Division of the road.

On the completion of the Western Division, he was placed in charge of that section, but was soon made the successor of General Herman J. Lombart, who retired on account of ill health, as General Superintendent of the entire line. In 1859, on the death of the Hon. William B. Foster, the vice president of the road, he was elected to that position and retained in it uninterruptedly up to the time of Mr. Thomson's death, being designated first Vice President after it became necessary to divide his duties.

At the outbreak of the war in 1861, Colonel Scott became the assistant of Governor Curtin in equipping and forwarding troops to the field. He was soon called to Washington as Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of transportation and supplies, a position which he held until May, 1862, when his railroad duties called him back to Philadelphia.

Colonel. Scott's labors, however, have not been confined to the one company. He has been from its organization in March, 1871, the President of the Pennsylvania Company, the agency through which the Western roads leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad are operated; president of the Pan Handle route (Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad) since March, 1871; president of the Union Pacific Railroad, from March, 1871, to March 1872, when this road passed under the control of Vanderbilt, president of the Texas Pacific Railroad, since its organization on April 15, 1871; president of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (which is to follow the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude), since August 9, 1873; a controlling a director of the Southern Railway Security Company, which has the management of a great network of roads in the South, and a director of the Kansas Pacific, Denver and Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande (narrow gauge) and numerous other roads, and he has just declined the position of president of the Erie Railway of New York.

Mr. George B. Roberts, newly elected first vice president, is some years younger than Colonel Scott, and is one of the best civil engineers in the country. He first entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as rodman, and after serving about one year in that capacity, left the company's employ. In June, 1862, he re-entered the company's service as assistant to the late President Thomson, a position he held until May, 1869, when he was elected fourth vice president. In recognition of his valuable services he was annually re-elected to this position until 1873, when he was advanced to the office of second vice president.

INTERESTING facts given in a Liverpool paper prove that the working classes of that borough—and they are not exceptional—have become meat eaters to such an extent that the consumption of bread has seriously and proportionately declined. The dearer food has supplanted the cheaper. In one street the butchers' shops during fifteen years have increased from seven to thirty; while the number of bakers' shops has remained the same. Oat meal, also, which formerly was largely sold, is now scarcely bought at all by the poor. No more striking proof could be given of the general advance of the workingmen in material comfort.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Hearth and Home will hereafter be published by the *Graphic* Company.

If Pittsburgh is to celebrate the Fourth of July, it is time that some steps were being taken in the premises.

The amount of government revenue derived from fermented liquors, during the past ten years, is $62,279,737.

Well; at all events it is cheering to know that the new Secretary feels that there is responsibility about his position.

The elephant, like the whale, is said to be dying out. In India he is becoming almost as rare as the red deer of England.

A Bourbon paper out West asks us some questions concerning the Democratic party. It isn't worth while to discuss a dead evil.

Chicago has not less than four to six thousand young men who have no business, no occupation, no stated employment.

Back-payster Garfield is very much disgusted with the newspapers. The newspapers are very much disgusted with the back-paysters.

The condition in life which is inglorious is to be ashamed to work, and the point of victory is to know how to work and never be ashamed to own it.

The principal and accrued interest on certain specified five-twenty bonds will be paid on the 3d of September next. After that date interest on them will cease.

The coming wheat crop in England is expected to be very abundant, as the spring frosts only checked the over luxuriant tendency of wheats on well farmed lands.

Richmond, Va., has a new branch of industry. The *Enquirer* of that city has a leading editorial with the heading, "Our infant manufactures." Probably cradles.

The immortal onion! A specimen of this vegetable buried in a vase six hundred years ago, in France, has just been set out, and is sending up its stalks vigorously.

The Spaniards are beginning to wake up to the necessity of pushing their foreign commerce. They have just inaugurated a line of steamships between New York and Havre.

It is a notable fact that those who profess to believe that the mixing of children in the same public school is nothing but social equality, are chiefly those who have practised it.

Chicago papers state that their lake tunnel diggers are continually striking sulphur springs. And yet the reckless impiety of the Chicagoans continues unabatedly.

Reports that this or that "strike" is ended, and that in almost every case it has resulted in the complete defeat of the striking parties, come from all parts of the country.

It is now hinted that Sawyer, the late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will be nominated as Minister to Austria. He should be ostracised in a very different manner.

Senator Bogy is opposed to educating the Indian. He thinks that an educated Indian is a lost Indian. So is an educated Democrat. He generally becomes a Republican.

Active movements are in progress in all the leading southern cities in favor of establishing direct trade with Europe. It is doubtful, however, whether they will succeed directly.

A Georgia printer is engaged in making a press after an entirely original plan, which will print both sides of a newspaper, turning it out complete in one revolution of the machinery.

PERSONAL.

Dean Stanley has been helping to dedicate a dissenting chapel in London, and is thereby the cause of more objectionable use of the English language than ever.

Let us strive to live so that the local paper may say of us as of Philip Burns, of Delaware: "His hat wasn't always cocked over the left ear, but he didn't owe a butcher in town."

Precocious idiocy: The youths of Apple Grove, Va., "some not in their teens and none beyond them," as the Richmond *Enquirer* says, had a joust, or tournay, a few days ago, the Knight of the Red Breast, age five, especially gaining applause for his gallant bearing.

Professor Swing appears happy at his present release from the turmoil, and proposes a trifle of relaxation. On the 10th of this month, in company with Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Chapin, the Rev. Mr. Alger, Dr. Powers, and a few other ecclesiastical luminaries, he will depart for a two weeks' trip to Colorado.

James T. Field says that since 1854 there has not graduated from any American college a man who has as yet made any great mark either as a lawyer, an orator, a statesman, a poet, a preacher, an essayist, or an historian. Well; wait a few years: men distinguish themselves in these departments before the are forty.

A Miss Skillings is claiming several acres of land in the heart of Portland, Me. She has been at work for months in the office of the Register of Deeds, and alleges that the lease of the property to Enoch Ilsey, by which the present possessors hold it, will expire in 1892, and then it will be hers. But the occupants certainly have time enough to prepare to move.

Disraeli's constituents, having presented him with the exact sum which he spent in securing his election, £1,516 15s., he responded that while he considered the confidence of his county sufficient reward for any sacrifice, he could only look upon the gift as the act of a generous and high-spirited constituency which it would be presumption to decline.

Mrs. Sartoris has cordially invited all her bridesmaids to visit her at her home in England, and there is some probability that her invitation will be accepted in one or two instances. Her home is a few miles from Southampton, and almost opposite the beautiful Isle of Wight. Her husband has a fine steam yacht now building on the Clyde, in which he, his wife, and a party of American friends will make a cruise in August.

A London letter to the California *News Letter* tells a pathetic story of two California poets stranded in Rome, where they are patiently awaiting remittances to enable them to pursue their travels. They are occupying conjointly a twelve dollar per month room in the Eternal City and subsisting for six days out of the seven on a diet of bread, coffee, and macaroni, at an expense of thirty cents per day each. Joaquin Miller is one of them.

The Coffee Speculation.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

It is at length fully proven, just as we had expected, that the remarkable rise in the price of coffee, in the face of the abolition of the American tariff on the article, was the result of a vast speculative combination, having its centre in Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg. The most elaborate and ingenious calculations were circulated, alleging short crops, deficient stocks and increased consumption. This is usual in all such cases, but the only basis generally is the same as in this coffee movement—pure speculation. In 1870 the price of coffee in the cities named was 60 to 70 centimes per kilo, and from this it rose in 1872 to 86 centimes, and in last February to 1.45 fr. This speculation enlisted leading merchants, and went on until these merchants have lost £220,000, and find themselves stranded, with 800,000 bags of coffee at Antwerp and more to arrive. What the situation must be at other centres of the coffee trade may be easily conjectured.

As these operations extended to the cities of Holland, England and America, as well as those of Germany and Belgium, prices have been kept up and stocks firmly retained, apparently by concert of action, for some purpose of forcing the restoration of the American tariff on coffee, which would have enabled the holders to unload to advantage. But the effect of the prices has been to reduce largely the consumption of coffee in Europe, and so render the operations of the speculators more difficult. It has produced no visible effect in restoring the tariff on coffee, though the late Secretary of the Treasury advocated the policy of doing so. One effect of the long-continued high prices is a large increase in the Brazilian coffee crop. This generally happens in such cases, high prices always stimulating cultivation.

Modern Alcoholism.

The laborious way of getting drunk by drinking wine would never have suited modern tasts, which simplifies everything. By distillation we separate the enervating principle of alcoholism which wine contains and which, tinted or flavored in various fashions, possesses in a smaller volume a greater activity. Alcohol has all the faults and none of the virtues of wine. In fact in the operation of distillation all the substances which give to wine a hygienic or alimentary value have disappeared, and tannin, the tartrates, the phosphates, and the vegtible acids are left as residuary material in the distillate. But the production of spirits of wine, though slightly favorable to drunkeness, would never have given to temperance the development it has since made unless this had been followed by the discovery of the alcohols of potatoes, mangel-wurzel, rice, rye, and Indian corn. The brandies, cognacs, fine champagnes, and armagnac always held a high price, which prevented their general diffusion. The alcohols of grain, on the contrary, have always peen low-priced, and their production is illimitable. Thenceforward the abuse of ardent spirits knew no obstacles. Wthout reckoning the moral disposition of the drinkist and the strength of vicious habits, everything conspired to the extension of alcoholism—the abundance and cheapness of the liquor.—*Revue des Deux Mondes.*

STATE NEWS.

The debt of Lancaster city is $482,154.

Chicken cholera prevails in Clinton county.

Counterfeit five-cent nickles bother the people of Erie.

They are arresting all the corner loafers in Reading. Right.

It costs $10,800 a year to run the Holly water works in Titusville.

The wheat crop of the Cumberland and Lebanon valleys will be large.

Grove Brothers, at Danville, are talking about blowing out their furnaces.

The Wesley Zion church, Lewistown, will be dedicated on Sunday, 14th inst.

The Schuylkill county grand jury found seventy-eight true bills, last week.

Three churches and fifty houses are being built in Jamestown, Mercer county.

A woman in Waynesburg is reading the bible through for the forty-eighth time.

Henry Shannon, a boatman, died very suddenly in Williamsport on the 5th inst.

Since the last report, made a month ago, seven couples have applied for divorce in Erie.

Franklin Shay, aged ten years, was killed by the cars in Harrisburg on the 6th inst.

Willie Jones, a child of three years, was drowned in the canal at Williamsport, last week.

Carlisle has a heavy Goose—a black one—weight 380 pounds. Her first name is Mary.

Eight buildings in Bucks county were struck by lightning and destroyed, last week.

Dr. George W. Oakeley died in Reading on the 2d inst., of dropsey, aged sixty-eight years.

Asa Whitney, the noted car wheel manufacturer of Philadelphia, died on the 4th instant.

H. T. Cochrane, Esq., has sold his interest in the Mt. Pleasant *Journal* to Mr. A. C. Haverstick.

Mr. Henry, of the Armstrong *Republican*, has withdrawn the suit for libel against Sam Young.

Samuel I. Zeigler, aged forty, drowned himself in Windsor township York county, a few days ago.

Robert Kelly, aged twenty-six, hung himself in a barn in Chettenham, Bucks county, last week.

The *Press* calls upon the authorities of Philadelphia to "remove the 'toad stools' from the squares."

The next annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Amateur Press Association will be held in Johnstown.

The wages of employees of the Roberts Iron Company, Allentown, have been reduced ten per cent.

A child of Henry Cleaver, of Shamokin, aged twenty months, was accidently burned to death on Saturday.

Circulation to the amount of $150,000 has been secured to a new bank to be established in Norristown.

Mrs. Mary Young, aged seventy-four years, died suddenly of heart disease, in Reading, on the 3d inst.

Henry Deibert and William Patton were drowned at Danville on Sunday last, while bathing in the Susquehanna.

The Brady's Bend Iron Works were sold on Monday by Sheriff Boyd, and were bid off to Colonel W. D. Slack for $97,000.

James B. Chamberlain has been appointed clerk to the commission appointed to propose amendments to the Constitution.

The washing of four hundred sheep in Pursely creek, Greene county, caused the death of thousands of fish in that stream.

There is great mortality among the sheep in certain parts of Greene county. The disease is said to be that known as "paper skin."

The new furnace of the Topton Iron Company has been completed, but will not be put into blast until the dawn of better times.

George Miller, aged fifty-four years, fell dead while working in his field in West Salem township, Mercer county, on the 1st instant.

The young woman Thomas, who took a big dose of morphine in Titusville on Thursday, died on Friday. One more unfortunate.

A colored boy of seventeen, Charles Shadney by name, was drowned in the canal at Harrisburg on the 5th inst., while bathing.

Henry Sierer, constable and tax collector of Wiconisco, Dauphin county, has gone glimmering, taking with him $2,000 of county funds.

The city government of Williamsport expended $91,927 last year. The outstanding debt is $660,730, and the revenues last year $108,150.

Miss Polly Rentzheimer, of Hellertown, told bad stories about Dr. A. J. Harris. He sued her for slander, and got a verdict for $600 damages.

John Widener, of Warwick, Chester county, injured himself so badly a few days ago by lifting a heavy stone, that he has since died.

Many of the ore mines in Berks and Lehigh counties have suspended work, and more will soon follow suit, there being no market for the ore.

The Republicans of Crawford county will hold their primary elections on the 18th inst., and the return judges will meet the day following.

The pastor of the Welsh Baptist church in Pottsville was sued for slander by one of his female parishioners, and was mulcted in damages.

By the explosion of a boiler at the Prentice oil well, Foxburg, on Friday, James White and John Black were seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.

A man is no man at all in Bedford, now-a-days, if he can't kill at least three quarts of potato bugs before breakfast every morning, says the *Inquirer*.

The Rev. E. A. Bauer, of Hazleton, who is yet a comparatively young man, has joined in matrimony 1,016 couples, and has officiated at 2,030 funerals.

Samuel Roeder, a well-known citizen of Milford, Bucks county, was killed one day last week by a horse he was riding throwing him off and falling upon him.

Mrs. Silas Stugarts, of Woodward township, Clearfield county, gave birth to triplets the other day—two boys and one girl—the smallest weighing seven pounds.

Rev. John Kohler, of Stroudsburg, in attendance at the Lutheran Ministerium, at Lancaster, was thrown from a carriage, on the 2d inst., and had his leg broken.

Rev. Mr. Stryker, of White Marsh, Montgomery county, an elderly gentleman of much ability, has received a call from St. Mark's Episcopal church of Mauch Chunk.

The Altoona *Radical* states that the grain fields of Blair county do not promise much of a yield, as a great portion of the grain in the ground has the appearance of being frozen out.

Hydrophobia bids fair to become wide-spread among the dogs in Reading. One rabid cur bit fifty others in that city, one day last week, many of which have since been killed.

There is a likelihood that the publication of the New Castle *Journal* will be suspended for some months, owing to the absence of Mr. D. Sankey, the senior editor, in Europe.

The Scranton *News* says sixty-nine fruit cars were turned out of the Berwick car works, June 3. The cars are ordinary house-car style, but specially adapted to transporting fruit.

Citizens of Butler have already subscribed for $40,000 of the stock of the proposed narrow-gauge railroad from that borough to Millerstown. The estimated cost of the road is $150,000.

George Bergner, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, has been awarded the contract for publishing the *Legislative Record*, having bid thirty-five per cent. below the price specified in the act.

Katie Rousche, aged eleven years, was prostrated by a stroke of lightning on Sunday, in Meadville, and for several hours it was thought that she would die, but she is now out of danger.

The annual commencement exercises of the Keystone State Normal school, of Kutztown, takes place on Thursday next, June 11. The graduating class this year consists of nineteen members.

Five thousand pieces of woolens, manufactured at Bullock's mills in Norristown and Conshohocken, were recently sold in New York city, the proceeds amounting to nearly half a million of dollars.

A beast named Brickleman, seventy years of age, brutally outraged the person of a little girl of fourteen, and half-witted, at Tuscarora, Schuylkill county, on the 1st inst. He was arrested but escaped.

Nevin Davis, aged twenty-one years, was struck on the head by a piece of falling timber, in Sinking Valley, Blair county, on the 27th ult., and had his skull fractured. He died on the following day.

Dr. David W. Hutchinson, of Oxford, Chester county, died suddenly on the night of the 28th ult., of apoplexy. He had spent the day in fishing, returning home in the evening in apparently good health.

The barn of David McElroy, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, was struck by lightning on the afternoon of the 29th ult., and was destroyed by fire, together with its contents, including one horse.

A Lehigh county widower, briefly remarried, has given his wife $3,000 and dissolved the copartnership. Ambitious young ladies will note that the widower has $21,000 left—enough for seven wives more.

The crusaders are having troublous times in Scranton. The *Times* says they have had the costs of prosecution to pay in several instances, and the grand jury has found a bill against one of them for conspiracy.

Rev. John A. Gere, pastor of Shickshinny charge, Methodist Episcopal church, Lycoming county, died on the evening of Wednesday, June 3d, after an illness of three days. He had been in the ministry over fifty years.

Rudolph Martin, aged forty years, was struck by a falling stone and knocked to the bottom of a quarry, in Conestoga township, Lancaster county, on the 3d inst. Strange to relate, he escaped with a few slight bruises.

The Reading *Eagle* is doing yeoman service in its war against the gas monopoly in that city. Many citizens now refuse to pay the exorbitant bills presented to them, and will burn oil if the gas company will not mends its ways.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Large numbers of fat cattle are shipped through from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and New York without unloading at this point. What has become of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?"

An ancient rifle was found imbedded in the bank of a creek in Greene county, recently, and on examination it was found to have belonged to the celebrated Indian hunter, Lewis Wetzel. The relic is in the possession of Thomas Bradley, of Waynesburg.

A stranger appeared at a Lebanon hotel, recently, and after two days' courtship married one of the maids employed about the house. On the day following the nuptials a Reading policeman appeared on the scene, and arrested the groom for horse stealing.

The body of Miss Mary Snyder, who disappeared from Easton in February last, was found floating in the Delaware river on Sunday last. The deceased was forty-nine years old, and had given way to melancholy for some months before her disappearance.

The Scranton *Times* says a party of gentlemen representing the Erie Railway Company, and including Messrs. Tyler and Sharpe, of London, arrived in that city on Wednesday with a view to an examination and purchase of coal lands for account of the company.

At about one o'clock on Monday night, a row occurred in or near the McManus House, Parker, which ended in a man named Tom Hill shooting a man named Emmett in the abdomen. The wound is a serious one, and it is thought will cause Emmett's death.

The Towanda *Reporter* says: As two little sons of Ward Biles, of North Towanda, were at play on Monday last, the eldest, aged six years, accidentally struck the younger, aged four years, with a potato fork, breaking his skull and causing his death in a few hours.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Harrisburg claims to be the birthplace of a denomination known as the Church of God, but our impression is that White township, Cambria county, is the place where the sect was first originated.

A farmer sold a small load of hay in Erie recently for $10; on his way to unload it, another man offered him $11, which he accepted and went home. The first party prosecuted him, and it cost him just forty dollars to pay the damages and costs.

While attempting to separate two dogs that were fighting in Huntingdon borough a few days ago, a man named Dorris lost the first joint of one of his thumbs. The under dog in the fight snapped it off as neatly as a surgeon could amputate it.

A correspondent of the Beaver *Times* says: "Please let the readers of your valuable paper know that if they will put a few grains of buckwheat in every hill of potatoes, it will save their crops from the potato bug. Try it, and you will be surprised to see what a perfect remedy it is."

George Lloyd and Dick Carter had a fight at Dell's Delight, Blair county, last week, during which the first named drew a revolver and shot Carter in the elbow. The latter seized a pick, with which they had been digging worms, and striking Lloyd in the back, inflicted serious wounds.

A couple of Warren county lovers went, one afternoon, for a stroll through a grove, and while there came across a Justice of the Peace, who was hunting up a stray horse. He dropped the bridle and married the twain then and there. Thus by hunting for one horse he managed to match a team.

A lady in Lewisburg, this season, dug her own garden, white-washed a barn, laid a plank walk from the same to the house, painted the latter building inside, tore out a plastered partition, and did other work which entitled her to public recognition, which, however, she does not seek. And still she's single.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 6th inst. says: The father of Hon. D. J. Morrel died at his home in North Berwick, Maine, this morning, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Mr. Morrell left on the Cincinnati Express this afternoon for that place, for the purpose of attending the funeral obsequies of his dead parent.

The Pottstown *Ledger* says Mrs. Jacob Ludwig, Weavertown, Montgomery county, has an ovarian tumor which has been increasing for many years, and is supposed to weigh at this time from 125 to 150 pounds. When she sits down this tumor rests on her knees and reaches nearly to her chin. She is about sixty years of age.

A large number of saloon-keepers in Philadelphia employed a constable named Pritner to secure their licenses for him, giving him a fee of $1 00 each and the cost of the license, $60 00. After gathering together over $8,000 in this manner, the festive constable "skipped," and now the tavern keepers are minus both licenses and money.

On the 5th inst., Edward Klotz, charged with the murder of Kate Leinbach at Summit Hill, was taken before Judge Dehring at Mauch Chunk, and released on $2,000 bail for his appearance before court, which commences June 15th. The general impression is that he is innocent. There is no evidence that would lead to a conviction.

John Lowber Welsh, Esq., of Philadelphia, at present in London, has met with remarkable success in negotiating a $2,000,000 loan of the Northern Central Railroad. For the $2,000,000 offered on the British market Mr. Welsh received applications from investors amounting to $10,000,000. As a negotiator of American loans in London, Mr. Welsh has achieved a great success.

General Robert Fleming, one of the veterans of the Williamsport bar, died at his residence in that city on the 30th ult., aged seventy-three years. He had practiced law since 1836; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837, and served one term as State Senator. In 1858 he was nominated for Congress by the Democracy, but was defeated by Hon. James T. Hale, Republican.

The Baltimore *American* says the Northern Central Railway has negotiated its new consolidated ten million loan. Six millions of the loan are to be used to secure bonds already issued, and the remainder is to provide for the floating debt and for such terminal and other facilities, improvements and equipments as may be deemed necessary to properly conduct the business of the road.

There appeared last week, in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, notices of the deaths of nine persons—three men and six women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Abraham House, aged 80; Mary Jarvis, 81; Susanna Hess, 83; Henry Stoy, 83; Hannah Spiegle, 84; Sarah Williams, 84; Mary Lukens, 87; Elizabeth Ulrich, 89, and Thomas P. Sherborne, 95.

Edward Klatz was arrested on the 2d inst., at Summit Hill, Carbon county, for the murder of Kate Leimbach. Klatz is the young man, about eighteen years of age, who was mentioned in the first accounts of the affair as being the reputed father of Kate Leimbach's child. He is the son of a prominent hotel-keeper of Summit Hill, and it appears that suspicion has attached to him from the discovery of the affair.

IN 1770 the bride of a Governor of Pennsylvania, who had to get her trousseau from England, sent the following order: "A fine domestic cloth for twenty-one shillings; a neat fan of leather mount for twenty-five shillings; needles, No. 5 to 10; four pair of black calma shoes; eight dozen cap wires and a handsome spring silk." The list also included the sending of a gown to be dyed over, "of any color which would take best."

Wm. Arnold Cannon disappeared on Wednesday night, the 20th ult., and has not since been heard from. He was aged about seventeen years, rather small for his age, with red hair, light complexion and of a bashful disposition. He wore a drab coat, dark pants and chip hat when he disappeared. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his parents. Address Matthew Cannon, Centerville, Mercer county, Pa.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: John Lopes, of East Huntingdon township, who was so badly beaten by some roughs in April last, has since died of the injuries received at their hands. Previous to his death Lopes made an information against six of his assailants, and on Monday, one of them, Jno. Murphy, was arrested and bound over to Court. The rest managed to elude the officer. There are two other warrants out against the same parties.

During the three past months the convicts in the Lehigh county prison have made 5,776 yards of carpet. The Allentown *Democrat* says: Of the aggregate quantity for the three months, one convict alone wove over 900 yards—making for himself seventeen dollars by overwork. This prison labor is extremely valuable, not only as a means of lessening the expense of the county, but as a means of ameliorating the present condition of the convicts, and opening the prospects of an honorable and useful life in the future.

Recently a Philadelphia machinist exhibited an iron globe, no larger than a gallon jug, full of cold vapor, showing a pressure of twenty thousand pounds to the square inch, and neither time nor temperature diminished its tremendous power. The discovery is said to have been accidental. The inventor was experimenting with an engine run by compressed air and a vacuum when to his profound astonishment he stumbled on the cold vapor secret; and it was some time before he could make a gauge strong enough to test its power.

The Lancaster *Express* says: Lancaster should be called the "City of Churches." With a population of less than twenty-five thousand, she has twenty-eight places of public worship, divided as follows: Lutheran, five; Reformed, four—including the College Chapel: Episcopal, three; Catholic, three: Methodist, three; Baptist, two; Presbyterian, two; Evangelical Alliance, two; Church of God, one; Mennonite, one; Moravian, one: Hebrew, one. We also have a Swedenborgian Society, but they are at present without a public worship.

The abundance of fish in the lower Susquehanna during the present season seems to have been almost unprecedented. The Havre de Grace *Republican* declares that during several days of last week such immense schools of shad and herring came up the bay that the fishermen had to slacken up and make fewer hauls than usual, or they would have taken more than they had capacity to handle. As it was, the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets were glutted with fresh shad, and everything available for striking herring was utilized, and the stock of salt and barrels exhausted in putting them up.

The Beaver *Argus and Radical* says: Mrs. Lyon, relict of the late James Lyon of Beaver, was ninety-two years of age last Saturday. She resides in this place, and has wonderful mental powers for one of her age. She came to Beaver, first in 1799, and in 1801 she became a permanent resident of the town. She has lived here ever since, and nothing gratifies her more than to meet with some one near her own age and with whom she can converse about circumstances which transpired three or four score years ago. Mrs. Lyon is in good health, and, with the exception of her eye sight, is in possession of all of her faculties.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: The calamity which has overtaken the beautiful borough of Conneautville will fall with almost crushing weight on many of the sufferers. By the recent robbery of the National Bank at that place its citizens were defrauded of some $60,000 of hard-earned cash. This was a very heavy loss for the little village and was most severely felt. But the fire, following so closely on the heels of the robbery, and destroying property valued at nearly $100,000, is a terrible calamity to a place the great majority of whose population are in moderate circumstances. The enterprise and thrift that have hitherto distinguished its people will no doubt set to work vigorously to repair the ruin, but it will be long before the restoration is complete.

The Altoona *Tribune* says: In the month of September last Messrs. Thomas McCauley and James Lowther, of this city, purchased the half of a tract of land containing four thousand and four hundred acres, located in Clearfield county, and known as a part of the Flynn tract, for which they paid the sum of $275,000. Last week Mr. Thomas McCauley purchased the additional half of the tract, paying a like sum of $275,000 for it. This land contains almost inexhaustible supplies of coal and timber, it being underlaid with a six feet vein of bituminous coal, known as the Moshannon coal, and covered with the finest quality of pine timber of the first growth. It is well supplied with water for logging, and will be developed as rapidly as possible.

The Great Chicago Heresy Trial.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is generally understood that the great Chicago heresy trial is not ended by the withdrawal of Professor Swing from the Presbyterian Church; and it certainly should not rest in so impotent a conclusion. The real question at issue is one of vital importance to humanity. This question seems to have been lost sight of by the general public. People have taken sides as if the point at issue were the Westminster Confession of Faith. Is it scriptural or is it not? Is it consistent with the Christianity of the nineteenth century, or is it not? Now, since both parties have accepted this confession, as the scriptural exponent of his Christianity, the issues raised are outside the question and cannot properly be brought into it; and if this matter is brought up before a Synod or General Assembly, for sake of the land in which we live, if for no higher cause, I trust the issue will be fairly met. The question is an old one, and, stripped of all verbiage, is just this:

Does the end justify the means? Ten thousand times it has been answered, by Protestanism, in the negative. On this issue she has met her Roman foe, and, for centuries, contended with the "Society of Jesus." Will this large sect of Protestants go over to the Jesuits, as the Chicago Presbytery has done? Will Presbyterians, for the sake of building up an organization, consent that men shall take oaths with mental reservations? The ordination vow of a preacher is, certainly, as solemn as any judicial oath, and is understood to be so. A man who would take it knowing that, to him, it implies a falsehood, would not be a safe witness in any case between man and man, and he who has mystified himself with metaphysical disquisitions, until he is unconscious of the violence done to plain truth, when he vows that he does believe, and will teach that which he does not believe, and does not propose to teach, has taken an important step toward becoming a blind leader of the blind.

Whatever faults we, "of this enlightened age," may find with the Westminster divines, we must all acknowledge that they were not Jesuits, they were not cowards. True, they were in advance of their age and of the popular church organizations of their day, but they were not afraid to say so. They were clear in their convictions as well as strong. They knew, exactly, what they did believe, and made no effort to popularize their faith by expressing it in language capable of two interpretations. Their confession bears no resemblance to an "enlightened nineteenth century" political platform constructed to catch votes. It is not, in the least, like the oracles of the Grecian gods or predictions of a Gipsy fortune teller, which may mean anything or nothing. On the contrary, the strongest, most definite convictions, are clothed in the strongest, most definite language, so that no one, of ordinary understanding, can mistake their meaning.

They believed, and taught, that no soul can be saved without hearing of, and believing in Jesus as the Christ, that the heathen are damned, that non-elect infants are damned, that damnation is inconceivable eternal torment, that this torment is inflicted for the glory of God. They believed and taught that Christ died for the elect alone, and that the elect is a very, very small portion of mankind, and that no man can, by any possibility, do anything to merit, or secure his own salvation. "We are saved by grace alone, and that not of ourselves, but the gift of God." Now, those who pretend to reconcile this faith with the Auburn Confession, of New School Presbyterians, or with David Swing's Confession as declared before the Chicago Presbytery, are justly chargeable with equivocation, with wresting words from their known meaning, with a gross perversion of the truth. The two creeds are as irreconcilable as the Infallibility of the Pope and the right of private judgment. They are as opposite as the North and South poles. It is impossible one can believe a proposition and its contradiction, at one and the same time, and the attempt to do, or pretense of doing so, must be highly injurious, if not ruinous, to the moral rectitude of him who makes it.

The example which the church sets to the world, by thus tampering with truth for the good of an organization, must be incalculably mischievous. Is it any wonder that politicians take oaths of office which they do not intend to observe, when preachers take ordination vows in the same way? Is it strange that our courts of inquiry are constantly finding witnesses who admit or divulge important truths by accident, when the moral tone of our churches has been lowered to such a standard that few people are shocked by the solemn profession of a creed believed, by the professor, to be false or even monstrous?

Is it not time that preachers and laymen should learn to hold the truth in the love of it, to stop confessing any creed with their lips, while their hearts are far from it; to tell the plain truth at all times; to let their yea be yea and their nay nay?

JANE GRAY SWISSHELM.

A Heretical Chicago Priest.

Chicago is a decidedly heretical city. The epidemic has broken out in an unexpected quarter. There is a young, cultivated, original Catholic priest in that city known as Father Terry. He lectured before the Catholic Library Association a few evenings ago and threw Professor Swing into the shade by the ultraness of his views and the cleverness with which they were expressed. He complained that the people who contended that the earth was made in six working-days do not say whether the Lord worked on the eight-hour system, and claimed that the Book of Genesis is an epic product of Oriental genius. Some of the explanations are harder to believe than the book, as, for instance, that Adam was thirty five years old when he was created, and that he was put to sleep when the rib was taken out of him, so that Eve might be spared the pain of having her mode of construction criticised. In speaking of the Ark, Father Terry said that it was rather remarkable how the different animals said to have been preserved in that structure reappeared again in the very parts of the world to which they must have been originally indigenous. Some theologians thought that they were transported to the Ark and back again by means of angels. Just think, said Father Terry, of an elephant sitting jauntily on the shoulder of a seraph, and of apes borne grandly in the air on the wings of cherubim. These and similar things indicate that Chicago is not likely to lack for theological sensations right away.

It is believed that the present wheat crop will be the largest ever raised in the South.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

An Interesting Memorial—A Letter from Mr. Lincoln when a Young Man.

We find in the Louisville *Commercial* of the 7th inst. the following letter written by Abraham Lincoln when yet a young man:

BLOOMFIELD, ILL, September 27, 1841.

Miss Mary Speed, Louisville, Ky.:

MY FRIEND—Having resolved to write to some of your mother's family, and not having the express permission of any one of them to do so, I have had some little difficulty in determining on which to inflict the task of reading what I now feel must be a most dull and silly letter; but when I remembered that you and I were something of cronies while I was at Farmington, and that while there I was under the necessity of shutting you up in a room to prevent your committing an assault and battery upon me, I instantly decided that you should be the devoted one.

I assume that you have not heard from Joshua and myself since we left, because I think it doubtful whether he has written.

You remember there was some uneasiness about Joshua's health when we left. That little indisposition of his turned out to be nothing serious; and it was pretty nearly forgotten when we reached Springfield. We got on board the steamboat Lebanon in the locks of the canal, about 12 o'clock M. of the day we left, and reached St. Louis the next Monday at 8 P. M. Nothing of interest happened during the passage, except the vexatious delays occasioned by the sand-bars be thought interesting. By the way, a fine example was presented on board the boat for contemplating the effect of condition upon human happiness. A gentleman had purchased twelve negroes in different parts of Kentucky, and was taking them to a farm in the South. They were chained six and six together. A small iron clevis was around the left wrist of each, and this fastened to the main chain by a shorter one, at a convenient distance from the others, so that the negroes were strung together precisely like so many fish upon a trot-line. In this condition they were being separated forever from the scenes of their childhood, their friends, their fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters, and many of them from their wives and children, and going into perpetual slavery, where the lash of the master is proverbially more ruthless and unrelenting than any other where; and yet amid all these distressing circumstances, as we would think them, they were the most cheerful and apparently happy creatures on board. One whose offense, for which he had been sold, was an over-fondness for his wife, played the fiddle almost continually; and the others danced, sung, cracked jokes and played various games with cards from day to day. How true it is that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," or, in other words, that He renders the worst of human conditions tolerable, while He permits the best to be nothing better than tolerable. To return to the narrative. When we reached Springfield, I stayed but one day, when I started on this tedious circuit where I now am. Do you remember my going to the city, while I was in Kentucky, to have a tooth extracted, and making a failure of it? Well, that same old tooth got to paining me so much that about a week since I had it torn out, bringing with it a bit of the jawbone, the consequence of which is that my mouth is now so sore that I can neither talk nor eat. I am literally "subsisting on savory remembrances"—that is, being unable to eat, I am living upon the remembrance of the delicious dishes of peaches and cream we used to have at your house. When we left, Miss Fanny Henning was owing you a visit as I understood. Has she paid it yet? If she has, are you not convinced that she is one of the sweetest girls in the world? There is but one thing about her, as far as I could preceive, that I would have otherwise than as it is—that is, something of a tendency to melancholy. This, let it be observed, is a misfortune—not a fault. Give her an assurance of my very highest regard when you see her. Is little Siss Eliza Davis at your house yet? If she is, kiss her "o'er and o're again" for me. Tell your mother that I have not got her "present" with me, but I intend to read it regularly when I return home. I doubt not that it is really as she says, the best cure for the blues, could one but take it according to truth. Give my respects to all your sisters (including Aunt Emma) and brothers. Tell Mrs. Peay, of whose happy face I shall long retain a happy remembrance, that I have been trying to think of a name for her homestead, but as yet can not satisfy myself with one. I shall be very happy to receive a line from you soon after you receive this; and, in case you choose to favor me with one, address it to Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, as I shall be there about that time to receive it.

Your sincere friend,

A. LINCOLN.

FROM DENVER, COL.

A Government Without a Head—Feeling in Favor of Home Government—Surveyor General Searight.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DENVER, COL., May 25, 1874.

The Duke of Argyle thinks it better that law shall be certain than simply benevolent. The governm ent of Colorado is sure, if not always entirely satisfactory. True, we are without formal headship at present, being without a Governor, and so we seem to have learned the secret of St. Dennis, of walking without a head, the great difficulty being in taking the first step.

The Senate refuses to confirm the nomination made by the President, and it is supposed that no other name will be sent in, thus an adjournment without action will probably give the Governorship to General McCook. This will be objected to, but it would require a more than mortal sagacity to find a man for the place to whom there would be no objections. How easy to ferret out some unfortunate antecedent, and on this construct an ill-omened prophecy! It is but natural that the people should desire a voice in civil affairs, and so ask for enthronement as a State. There is a strong sentiment in favor of a home government, as against what are called carpet-baggers. However, society is so new here that comparatively few can show such claims to priority as deserve to be greatly respected.

As the order now is, the aim should be, during the comparative helplessness of our Territorial condition, to have capable men appointed to office, at all hazards of opinion; men whose honorable standing and useful services elsewhere shall be a pledge of fidelity here. Thus the appointing power may do much to allay irritations by the selection of judicious, capable and conscientious men for these public positions.

The confirmation recently, by the Senate, of Colonel T. B. Searight to the Surveyor Generalship of Colorado, is one of eminent fitness, and is giving great satisfaction here. Pennsylvania is honored in such a representative. A gentleman of broad views and of catholic spirit, he rises above the sphere of mere partisanship, commanding thereby the confidence and respect of the best men of both parties. Bringing to his position a fine culture, an accurate knowledge of the law, and an extensive acquaintance with men and measures, a better selection for the place could not have been made. Vigilant, prudent and self-reliant, he is a most trustworthy public servant, and will perform well the duties assigned him. Mr. Searight has already endeared himself to the people here by a resistance of artful measures, by which large tracts of the public domain, under false names, would have been put into the hands of monopolists. Without courting notoriety or inaugurating revolutionary measures, he moves cautiously and yet firmly in the discharge of his official duties.

H. S.

OBITUARY.

The Late Nicholas Jaudon.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

The death is announced in the New York papers of Samuel Jaudon, Esq., which occurred on Sunday last, in that city, at the age of eighty. Thirty to forty years ago but few citizens of the United States were better known than Samuel Jaudon, of Philadelphia, the Cashier of the famous United States Bank. That institution, the chief office of which was the building now used for our Custom House, was first chartered in 1796, and rechartered in 1816, and in 1832 Mr. Jaudon became the Cashier, he, with Nicholas Biddle, the President, being the head and front of the bank in its historic conflicts with President Jackson, under which it finally succumbed. The bank charter, limited to twenty years, expired about 1836, and the "removal of the deposits" and the veto of the bill removing the charter were Jackson's most famous acts against the bank. In 1835 a State charter for the bank was procured from the State of Pennsylvania, under the title of the "United States Bank of Pennsylvania," and it was in that way continued several years. Mr. Jaudon was a very intimate friend of Daniel Webster, and his political and financial abilities brought him into great prominence. When the United States bank ultimately wound up its affairs, an assignment was made to four trustees, Mr. Jaudon being the senior, and this trust for many years had their office in Philadelphia, the late John Rumsey being Secretary. Between 1836 and 1842, or thereabouts, Mr. Jaudon lived abroad representing the interests of the bank, but some time after it finally failed he returned to this country, and has since lived in retirement in New York city. His widow survives him, their golden wedding having been celebrated three years ago. His death will recall to the memory of our older readers the stirring events of the famous "Bank War" and President Jackson's administration, when, from 1832 to 1840, the names of Biddle and Jaudon were as familiar in the public ear as are now those of the foremost financiers of the present generation.

SIR CHARLES REID lately delivered a lecture in London on "Education in America." He praised our system of schools, and in conclusion said: "As an Englishman I greatly admire the educational institutions of America, and I live in hope that in two generations Great Britain may own with pride a people not less virtuous, and even more highly educated than their trans-Atlantic cousins. One is foremost in the race, the other is swiftly pressing on, striving for the mastery. God speed them both—for both shall be crowned as victors, as the cry of both is 'For God and for our nation.'"

RUSH SLOAN, who has been tarrying just across the border awaiting developments at Sandusky, has concluded not to return home and disgorge, as has been reported. Having heard that the grand jury had found twenty-four true bills against him for forgery and embezzlement he has buttoned up the stolen two hundred and fifty thousand in his breeches pocket and started across the briny deep.

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